

The DC Gazette

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ANTI-NUKES IN THE SAGEBRUSH

FINAL EXAM ON IRAN

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NASA is considering a scheme by a LA advertising executive that would have the agency sell advertising aboard the space shuttle. Bob Lorsch has proposed that about 50 different advertisers write their own short messages on separate "mini-plaques" that would be taken aboard the shuttle. The crew would then be required to focus a television camera on each of the plaques for a total of 60 seconds during the initial 55-hour mission. Lorsch figures that NASA could bring in about \$50 million through the deal. The space agency says it hasn't decided whether the plan is "appropriate" but Lorsch says George Bush wrote him an enthusiastic letter saying he was very impressed with the proposal.

A company called Zoom Telephonics has developed a gadget called the "demon dialer" which will keep dialing a number for you until it gets through. The device, which is attached to your phone, will leave your line free while dialing a number every ten minutes for up to ten hours until somebody finally answers the phone. When the "Demon" finally does get through, a bong sound lets you know that your party is on the line.

The Moral Majority has lost the first round — at least in Annapolis, Maryland. The executive director of the Maryland Moral Majority tried to have cookies on sale at a local bake shop banned on the grounds they were "obscene." James Wright sent two minors in to buy gingerbread men and women complete with sex organs. Under Maryland law, you can't sell representations of nude humans to people under 18. But said Assistant State's Attorney Frederick Paone, "All I saw was a visual representation of a gingerbread man, not a visual representation of a human." There is, up to this point at least, no law in Maryland outlawing visual representations of nude gingerpersons.

Some critics took NBC to task for running ads for "The Sound of Music" which announced that the movie would be "in its entirety," when in fact the TV version was 31 minutes shorter than the theatrical edition. The network responded that while it was true the film was shorter, the phrase "in its entirety" merely meant the movie would be televised on one night, instead of on two.

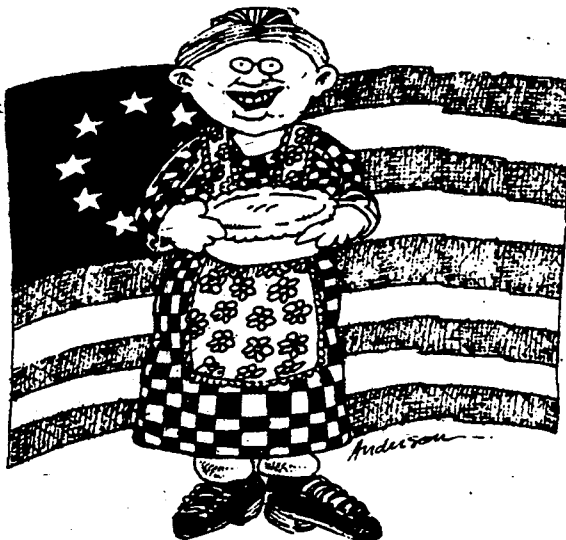
A company called Knock'Em Dead Productions in Manhattan is offering Strip-a-Grams for special occasions at \$65 a strip. The messenger, usually dressed conservatively, corners his or her quarry in an office or home and announces the delivering of a telegram. The messenger then sets down a cassette player, turns on the music and proceeds to strip down to his or her g-string. After that the recipient gets the telegram.

A member of the New York City Council has blocked an attempt by the council to honor John Lennon with a memorial resolution. Council member Angelo Arculeo opposed the resolution with the argument, "The accolades and

publicity have become somewhat ludicrous. Enough is enough. I don't consider him to be an American folk hero. That kind of attention was not given to Bing Crosby, who I consider to be a folk hero."

It was the first time a council member had ever blocked a resolution lamenting the death of a prominent citizen. Said resolution sponsor Henry Stern, "Angelo is one of those blue meanies John Lennon sang about in Yellow Submarine."

A British researcher reports that she has found a strong correlation



Apple Pie

between the success of a marriage and the astrological birth signs of the spouses. Beverly Steffert, a psychologist at London's Institute of Psychiatry, decided to test the validity of an old astrological theory which states that persons born under the same sun-sign groups are more likely to be compatible, while those born under opposite groups tend to be incompatible.

According to this theory, there are six "positive" signs: Aires, Leo, Sagittarius, Libra, Aquarius and Gemini. The six "negative" signs are Capricorn, Taurus, Virgo, Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces.

Seffert says she went to Scotland and looked up the birth certificates of 300 married couples and then administered psychological tests to those couples. She reports she was "astounded" to find that the happily married couples almost always consisted of husbands and wives with compatible signs, while those unhappy ones came from clashing sun signs. Seffert adds that more recent tests involving 500 British couples have since confirmed her findings. Seffert says that before she started her research she did not believe in astrology.

If you want to cut down on cooling costs this summer, you might try growing grape vines on your roof. According to Dr. Geoffrey Stanford of the Greenhills Research Center in Cedar Hill, Texas, the vines can cool your house by as much as 21 degrees. A canopy of vines can be grown from scratch within three years. Stanford recommends planting them ten feet from the house, using drip irrigation

and mulching, and then training the vines around a rooftop trellis once they are big enough.

Nuclear power plant workers in Australia are demanding a \$25-per-week "pressure payment" because they claim their jobs get them into arguments at parties. According to union representative Chris McArdle, "When an employee is at a party and the conversation gets around to people's jobs, they get a hostile reaction. If they worked at a tire factory, they wouldn't get any argument."

An Arlington, Va., inventor has patented a method of simultaneously selling gasoline and consumer goods and services. Mark Vayda's system works like this: the driver pulls up to the pump and the attendant fills the tank in the usual manner. Meanwhile, the customer reads a console just outside the car window and selects from a wide offering of groceries, household necessities and consumer services. Clerks working inside bag the purchases and put them on a conveyor belt which carries them to the car.

The big new fad on some college campuses this year is scream therapy. At least it's therapy for the screamers if not for the non-participants. College Press Service reports that over 2000 students and faculty members gathered in Washington University's common square in St. Louis during last December's finals period and sustained their screams for half an hour. Meanwhile, at Cornell, nightly screams involving an average of 500 participants prompted charges of harrassment from dorm officials and threats of further legal action from townspeople. Cornell's Scream began with only seven freshman leaning out of their dorm windows and yelling to relieve their anxieties. Within a few days, a Primal Scream Club had been formed with a few dozen members. After that, recalls David Bremer, one of the original seven, "things got out of hand." Soon 500 people were raising their voices in scream for two minutes beginning at 11 pm. Bremer described the event as "an occasion for crazies to yell out anything they wanted," including racial slurs and obscenities.

But the practice has strong supporters like the Indian student now at Washington University: "The Scream is terrific. I wish everyone could get their frustrations and their misunderstandings expelled in this way."

The Pentagon says it has found that spit-shined boots produce a "signature" that can be detected by an enemy equipped with infrared lenses, even from the air. As a result, US foot soldiers are being given brown leather boots and are being told not to shine them.



Weather



Report

A number of anti-draft, anti-nuclear and anti-war groups on the east coast suspect that they have been victims of telephone harassment aimed at blocking their organizing efforts. Women's Pentagon Action, the Boston Clamshell Alliance and the Boston Alliance Against Registration and the Draft report that callers attempting to reach their offices during protest actions last year repeatedly encountered tape-recorded messages saying that the numbers had been disconnected. They say people weren't able to get through to them during periods in which demonstrations were scheduled to take place and when large numbers of protesters were expected to call.

The incidents occurred only during peak calling times. Phone company officials denied any knowledge of what was causing the foul-ups, but admitted that anybody can disrupt phone service from within the company.

A recent study by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has found that prominent American women who have reached the top in their fields are about 30 percent more likely to outlive the average American woman. Successful women who live the longest generally work as artists, librarians, architects, curators, political leaders, government officials or community service leaders. In the middle of the mortality scale are women business executives, educators, scientists, judges, lawyers and designers. Prominent women least likely to outlive their counterparts in the general population are performers and physicians.

Chicago Tribune columnist Michael Kilian writes: "The American bald eagle is dying out in the continental United States, largely because of the widespread use of a pesticide that groups like [Interior Secretary James Watt's] champion. If the eagle becomes extinct during Reagan's only term in office, it will be a fitting memorial, although we might want to rename Lake Erie after him, too."

A United Nations study group says that the number of nuclear weapons has proliferated to the point where the very existence of all life on the earth is threatened. The report, compiled by representatives of 12 nations, says, "There exist today at least 40,000 to 50,000 nuclear weapons, the combined explosive power of which is believed to be equivalent to that of more than one million Hiro-

shima bombs." This, in turn, represents the equivalent of more than three tons of TNT for every adult and child on earth.

The UN study warns that the probability of an accidental nuclear holocaust is a real one. To prevent an inadvertent nuclear war, "there must be no accidents of a human or technical nature." This, the report concludes, "is an impossible requirement."

David Berg, a criminal lawyer, writing in Newsweek: "Last year there were almost five times as many murders committed in my hometown, Houston, Texas, as in Northern Ireland. There were more murders in Houston in 1979 than in England and Wales combined."

The doomsday clock of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists has inched three minutes closer to midnight. The clock, whose minute hand measures how much the arms race, nuclear power and other environmental hazards threaten global survival, has moved ten times since the founding of the magazine at the end of World War Two. In 1980 the clock stood at seven minutes to midnight, triggered by the fact that a limited nuclear war is actually being considered thinkable by the armed forces. The only other times the clock has been so close to midnight were in 1949 and 1953. In 1949, it was three minutes from midnight, following the detonation of the Soviet Union's first atomic bomb. In 1953 it stood at two minutes to midnight, to note the development of the hydrogen bomb.

According to a recent Agriculture Department report, "A Time to Choose," 64,000 farms — or 2.4% of all farming units — now account for over 39 percent of farm sales. The 370 biggest farm operators have average sales of more than \$23 million a year, while 1.2 million farms have sales of under \$5000 a year. The report calls for changes in tax laws and farm programs or within a decade almost all the food in the US will be produced by corporate super-farms.

The Guardian reports that micro-chip eavesdropping transmitters are now so small they can be hidden in personal gifts to unsuspecting victims. A micro-chip transmitter in, say, a bottle of whiskey could transmit private conversations up to a half a mile away. Micro-chips are also under de-

velopment which could be hidden in the thick paper of a wall calendar. These chips could be assured of a limitless life by solar batteries.

A survey in the Chicago area indicates that as many as one in every four young men who registered for the draft earlier this month listed himself as a conscientious objector. Clergy and Laity Concerned says its members surveyed young men as they registered at 12 different post offices. Twenty-seven percent described themselves as having registered as COs.

An unidentified group of women in Ann Arbor is calling attention to the increase in rape in that city by marking with spray paint the places where women have been sexually assaulted. About 150 sites have been marked with the words, "A Woman Was Raped Here."



After a three year hiatus, the Gazette has revived its National Action Guide. This listing provides the names and addresses of hundreds of national activist organizations plus a list of alternative media around the country. For a copy send \$1 to DC Gazette, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. Just ask for NAG.

DC GAZETTE

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REPORTS FROM THE CONFERENCE ON ALTERNATIVE STATE AND LOCAL POLICIES:

- New Initiatives in Energy Legislation: A State-by-State Guide, 1979-80 is a treasury of both successful and unsuccessful initiatives designed to help states and municipalities promote energy conservation and alternative energy development. \$3.95
 - Energy Conservation Resources is a selected bibliography. \$2.95
 - State and local Tax Revolt: New Directions for the 80s is an encyclopedia of workable tax reform proposals. #80 pp. \$9.95.
 - Manual on Pay Equity: Raising Wages for Women's Work. 230 pp. \$9.95.
- To order these publications add ten percent for postage and mail to Conference Publications, 2000 Florida Ave. NW, DC 20009.

SOLAR ENERGY INFORMATION BANK is a clearinghouse to provide solar information to government and community leaders. Info: SERI/Information Systems Division, 1617 Cole Blvd., Golden CO 80401.

STUDENT TRAVEL CATALOG: Contains information on discounts and benefits available to holders of the International Student Identity Card, rail passes, low-cost tours, trip insurance, air fares etc. A copy of the catalog can be obtained from the Council on International Educational Exchange, 205 E. 42nd St., NYC NY 10017 for 50 cents to cover postage and handling.

EL SALVADOR: Here are some of the groups working on the El Salvador situation:

- Inter-Religious Task Force on El Salvador, New York, (212-870-3200)
- Religious Task Force on El Salvador, Washington, (202-387-7652)
- Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (202-887-5019)
- Coalition for a New Foreign and Military Policy (202-546-8400)

HARRISBURG MARCH: There will be a march against nuclear energy in Harrisburg on March 28. For information contact Jane Perkins, Greater Harrisburg Labor Committee for Safe Energy

Action Notes

and Full Employment, 1037 Maclay St., Harrisburg, Pa 17103 (717-234-4113)

CALL FOR DECENT HOUSING is a new magazine published by the Gray Panthers. Information on rent control, condo-conversion, the co-op movement, displacement of people, high-tax assessments, high utility bills and shared housing. \$3 for four quarterly issues. Gray Panther National housing Task Force, 755 8th St. NW, DC 20001.

THE GROWTH REVOLT: AFTERSHOCK OF PROPOSITION 13: A study describing efforts by California communities to control growth through initiatives and referenda. Available from Office of Planning and Research, 1400 Tenth St., Sacramento, CA 95814. (916-445-4831)

PENSION FUNDS AND ETHICAL INVESTMENT: A study that suggests that pension funds could divest themselves of unethical investments without significant loss or risk. Suggests strategies to carry out such a program. Council on Economic Priorities, 84 Fifth Ave., NYC NY 10011 for price information.

ABSENTEE AND LOCAL OWNERSHIP OF MAINE MANUFACTURING: Those interested in small business as a means of producing jobs may find this study useful. It suggests that the state of Maine would do better by supporting the growth of Maine-owned businesses rather than trying to attract outside firms with tax breaks and subsidies. From National Center for Economic Alternatives, 2000 P St. NW, DC 20036.

NEIGHBORHOOD TRANSITION WITHOUT DISPLACEMENT: Report from the National Urban Coalition on ways of preventing displacement while renovating neighborhoods. Contains case studies, information on government pro-

tection and subsidies, how to form co-ops and a bibliography. \$6 from National Urban Coalition, 1201 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20036.

ENERGY & POWER IN YOUR COMMUNITIES: HOW TO ANALYZE, WHERE IT COMES FROM, HOW MUCH IT COSTS AND WHO CONTROLS IT: How to investigate your community's energy system. \$7.50 from the Institute for Ecological Policies, 9208 Christopher St., Fairfax VA 22031. 703-691-1271.



THE CURTIS ROBINSON CASE: Last May, Curtis Robinson was driving along a Decatur, Alabama, street when local Klansmen shot out his tire and beat his car with clubs. Robinson, who had his wife and five young children with him, shot one of the robed Klansman as they rushed him with clubs raised, using a pistol for which he had a legal permit. Robinson, a black employee of the city, was charged with intent to murder the Klansman and in October he was convicted by an all-white jury. No Klansman was arrested in the incident, nor in others involving the shooting or beating of blacks. Robinson was defended by the Southern Poverty Law Center in a trial held in the same city as the Scottsboro Boys case of the thirties. The center is planning to appeal the case, all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary, and has established what it calls a Klan-

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watch. The Klanwatch is modelled on the records system of the Wiesenthal Center for the Study of the Holocaust to trace and locate Nazi war criminals. The project will document Klan activities throughout the nation. Meanwhile the Klan is training special forces in the hills of northern Alabama — at a camp known as My Lai. Info: Southern Poverty Law Center, 1001 South Hull Street, Montgomery, Ala 36101.

IMPEACH REAGAN MOVEMENT STARTS: Jim Rhodes, a political science student at Rutgers, has started an Impeach Reagan movement. In fact, he started it even before the Inauguration on the grounds that if he waited it might be too late. Rhodes admits that you can't bring charges against a president who hasn't done anything yet, but he points out that impeach also means "hinder, impede, call to account, challenge or discredit. It's my way of saying pay attention." Rhodes is starting a newsletter called the Reagan Watch and says he wants to hear from people who want to be a "pain in Ronald Reagan's presidential ass." Write: Impeach Reagan, POB 1604, Camden, NJ 08101.

REGAINING SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS: The Northern California ACLU has prepared a form to be used to ask the Selective Service to delete a registrant's social security number provided during registration in 1980. A federal judge has ruled that it was unconstitutional for the SS to require draft registrants to give their social security number. If your local chapter of the ACLU does not have a copy of the form, write the Draft Desk, ACLU-NC at 814 Mission St., Room 301, San Francisco CA 94103.



Supporting Subscriptions

In some European countries, small circulation political and alternative journals keep going with the aid of supporting subscribers who contribute a sum in addition to the normal subscription fee to aid the publication in its work. You will note on your renewal form that there is such a category. We hope you will indicate your support of our efforts by subscribing at the supporting rate of \$15 a year rather than the normal \$5. This will allow us not only to continue as an advocacy journal, but to carry on various activities which, while desirable, are not particularly cost-effective e.g. reaching public officials and groups that might not otherwise subscribe, subsidizing subscriptions for prisoners and low-income persons, and serving as a resource for groups and individuals seeking social change. We hope you will become a supporting subscriber when you renew, which, incidentally, you can do right now by sending us \$15 and a sample of your mailing label. Mail to: DC Gazette, 1939 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009. Thank you.

CARTER'S FOUR MISTAKES IN IRAN

WILLIAM BEEMAN

This analysis, written shortly before the release of the hostages, is by an anthropologist who has written extensively on Iran and was one of a handful of experts consulted informally by the State Department.

FOR the Carter Administration, the principal mistake in dealing with Iran was the extraordinary passivity of Washington in meeting the crisis—a sluggish inability to pursue the right kind of aggressive diplomatic policy in solving the crisis.

Aggressiveness in the Carter White House only seemed to mean one thing—military action. This was the one kind of aggression that was doomed to failure since it only strengthened Iranian resistance and resolve not to compromise with the United States. If anything, the abortive rescue mission was precisely the kind of operation which Carter was widely admonished not to pursue, and which hardened the Teheran line against U.S. negotiation efforts, prolonging the crisis.

An innovative and aggressive diplomatic policy was needed to strike out and attempt measures that were not within the standard repertoire of diplomatic initiatives.

But the Carter Administration tended to insist that Iran play by rules that accorded with Washington's notion of how negotiations were carried out. When the Iranians responded with measures cast within their own political and cultural frame, the U.S. diplomatic machine went haywire. The Iranians, who have never ceased acting in a perfectly predictable and logical manner within Iranian cultural contexts, were declared "irrational, insane, unpredictable, deviant and criminal" by some of the coolest of American political leaders. For anyone skilled in the rudiments of cross-cultural communication, such words are merely coded expressions of one's inability or unwillingness to understand the logical strains of the other person.

In trying to understand Iran, Carter would have had an easier time had it not been for his second mistake. It took nearly six months to consult with independent experts who truly know something about Iran and Iranians. Even when these consultations finally took place, they were contained within the depths of the research section of the State Department, away from the true center of foreign policy decision making.

In unthinkable situations, unthinkable remedies must be tried. From the outset, Washington should have addressed itself to the needs and concerns of the Iranian mass public, rather than depending on the normal diplomatic practice of engaging in negotiations with a few elite leaders. Instead, U.S. policy went to the opposite extreme by undertaking a campaign of harassment of Iranians in the U.S. by direct executive order in April. As a result, anti-U.S. feeling escalated to unprecedented heights in Iran, thus dampening any hope that sympathy for the plight of the hostages or their families could become an internal political factor to generate pressure on Teheran's leaders.

When Iran experts urged repeatedly that the U.S. undertake an independent investigation of the former Shah's wealth and financial dealings

in the United States, this advice was ignored. The result was the pre-Christmas Iranian demand that over \$10 billion be placed in escrow against such an investigation, and delivery of those funds before the hostages would be released.

Also ignored was the unanimous consensus among independent Iran experts that no military rescue mission should be attempted. The cost of ignoring that advice—which was delivered to Secretary Vance in a meeting hours before the rescue operation took place—was several American lives and the hardened resistance of the Iranians.

The Administration was also repeatedly warned that Iranian leaders could not afford to talk in private with U.S. officials for fear of being accused of collusion. For this reason, the unthinkable plan of public negotiations was recommended by independent experts. But in dogged fashion, U.S. leaders continued to send private messages to Teheran, only to be embarrassed by having them turned into propaganda when they were made public in Teheran as soon as they were received.

Iran received another tremendous internal propaganda boost by being able to broadcast its own "final" \$24 billion response to earlier U.S. offers before the U.S. position had been made public. When Washington's earlier offer was finally revealed on Dec. 28, it was done so again in Teheran and with significant portions deleted to make the Iranian government position look better in the eyes of Iranian citizens.

Carter's third mistake was to ignore the power of the Iranian people to affect their own destiny following the revolution. For most Iranians, the revolution was the single most significant event of their lives. It provided them with a moment when they felt that they controlled their own destiny—when they felt ennobled. It was indeed a sacred experience for them. To denigrate it or diminish its value is tantamount to blasphemy even now, as Ronald Reagan was sharply reminded following his characterization of Iranians as "barbarians".

To be sure, post-revolutionary Iran is not the paradise Iranians expected. Secret arrests, executions, and other strong-arm methods of public repression have not been infrequent. Nevertheless, Iran's leaders, despite growing public disaffection for them, continue to be able to hold the power as long as they retain identification with the original revolution. Thus, they are extraordinarily dependent on public support to a degree never realized under the regime of the Shah.

In this light, Ayatollah Khomeini, far from being a dictator, derives his authority from public consensus. He must perform acts which will be in general accord with public approval. His skill as a leader has been to control the dynamic relationship between government acts and public opinion. In this role, the one thing he could not do is betray the "sacred revolutionary principles" which brought him to power.

For Carter to have posed arguments for the release of the hostages in terms of U.S. law, international diplomatic principles, the UN charter or any other external moral or legal

framework save the Iranian revolution itself, was to ensure continued resistance.

The fourth mistake of the Carter Administration was to deal with the crisis in the conventional framework of superpower geopolitics.

The Iranian hostage crisis will go down in history as the first great challenge to bi-polar world politics. Iran desires above all things to be an independent nation treated with the respect due to a sovereign state. It desires to fall neither under the domination of the U.S. nor the Soviet Union. Yet since WWII, the United States had tended to treat many nations accor-

ding to whether their existence serves our self-interest or the interest of the Soviet Union. These two grossly simplistic pigeon-holes largely determine our dealings with individual nations.

Iran has tried very hard to impress upon the United States something that Washington did not want to hear: namely, Iran insisted on respect, but refused to serve U.S. or Soviet interests. This was something quite bizarre and totally outside the U.S. conception of world order.

Because of America's bi-polar view of the

world, Iran had to be defined as an enemy. But paradoxically, within the bi-polar world model, America's only enemies are ultimately defined as allies of the Soviet Union. As the dispute between the U.S. and Iran continued, this warped bi-polar model continued to exert its influence over Washington's actions, and as it worked it took on a deterministic quality.

If alternatives to the rigid bi-polar model of world politics are not found, the United States risks a global loss of influence through its own fallacious mythology. More and more nations will find our arrogance and insensitivity intolerable and unacceptable.

[C] PNS

ON MARSHALL MCLUHAN

DAVID ARMSTRONG

Marshall McLuhan's death on December 31 marked the passing of a man who was, in his way, as much a part of the optimism and epic sweep associated with the sixties as were John Lennon and the Beatles. An author who proclaimed the eclipse of print, McLuhan celebrated a "global village" joined by electronic media, in which people around the world shared experiences—John Kennedy's televised funeral, for example—as intimate and profound as the tribal rituals of earlier ages. In McLuhan's reckoning, the changes induced by the media were explosive, evolutionary.

Like other sixties culture heroes—Buckminster Fuller, Andy Warhol, the Yippies, rock and roll shamans—McLuhan championed process over structure, the present over the past, intuition over the rational, linear thinking he associated with print. And, like his pop peers, McLuhan was an exemplary showman, issuing sermons on contemporary culture as though from the Mount.

"Electronic media circuitry is Orientalizing the West," McLuhan wrote. "The contained, the distinct, the separate—our Western legacy—are being replaced by the flowing, the unified, the fused." To young people who used the flowing, unifying, fusing properties of yoga and psychedelic drugs as rites of passage, such a conception of media came easily. They adopted the lanky, loquacious Toronto professor as a wise elder of Hip.

In recent years, the countercultural trappings fell away from McLuhan, whose pronouncements on the miracles of media, particularly television, became conventional wisdom—sometimes with dismay consequences. Last year, at a party, I met a former member of Kennedy's cabinet. When he learned I was a journalist, the politician held forth on how TV had ended the Vietnam war by beaming the brutality of war into everyone's living room and making it impossible to ignore. While the politician didn't cite McLuhan as an authority, his remark was in keeping with McLuhan's cheery view that the dissemination of media technology, by itself, enhances communication, sharpens our understanding of social reality and produces greater understanding.

Unfortunately, that's not true. Far from bringing the Vietnam war—or any other war—into people's homes, TV delivered a stylized representation of war, complete with commercials, that may, through repetition,

have hardened viewers to the fighting. Vietnam, to many tube addicts, was a spaghetti Eastern, not a revelation. I wager that the American peace movement and, especially, the Vietnamese revolutionaries had more to do with ending the war than did Walter Cronkite. At that, it took 14 years, making the Vietnam conflict the longest war in American history.

McLuhan notwithstanding, if merely extending the means of mass communication could create a mystical media democracy, it would have happened long ago—when the telephone was introduced, for example. But the phone, while it is unquestionably a useful device, has not made America more democratic merely by being there. Phone users who call one another to commiserate about the bland sameness of presidential candidates move no closer to controlling the political process that produces those candidates by talking on marvelous equipment rented from a monopolistic utility.

McLuhan's technological determinism—his belief that the introduction of sophisticated

tools, rather than the clash of political interests, shapes history—proved as attractive to establishmentarians in the seventies as it had to youthful radicals infatuated with the potential of video in the sixties. In his later years, McLuhan was a celebrity for hire, leading expensive seminars on media manipulation for corporate executives and saying nothing about the increasing concentration of media outlets among fewer and fewer owners. His increasing fame led to a short, funny appearance playing himself in *Annie Hall* and guest spots on TV talk shows. I last saw him airily lecturing on the right and left hemispheres of the brain to Tom Snyder, who pretended to understand.

If Marshall McLuhan was often a myopic visionary, he was also an influential one. His thesis that the medium is the message, while overstated an ultimately misleading, drew attention to the ways that media shape messages. With his playful punning—he titled one of his books *The Medium Is The Massage*—he underscored how media combine to form an in-

(Please turn to page 8)



"SAY, DAD, WEREN'T YOU THE ONE WHO VOTED LAST NOVEMBER TO GET BIG GOVERNMENT OUT OF OUR LIVES?"

KIDS AND POLITICS

"Whadda ya mean?" touted the front-toothless, freckled-face second grader named Mark. "You can't be president."

"Why not?" asked Janyce, a pout curling around the corners of her mouth.

"Cause you're a girl!"

"Things we learn as children set powerful limits on our adult attitudes and behavior," says Dr. Susan Carroll, assistant professor of political science at George Washington University. "Certain alternatives are ruled out very early."

Adult political attitudes are a result of childhood socialization, argues Carroll. At birth, children are uncultured and unsocialized. Learning cultural norms and social mores begins, however, by the time a baby leaves the hospital swaddled in a pink or blue blanket.

The most important political learning takes place before children start school, according to Carroll. This is when unquestioning attitudes about the method by which we select our leaders are formulated. This is when interactions with police or comments about the news on TV shape later reactions and assumptions about how much control we have over our lives. It is also the time when the power balance and roles played by family members condition children for their "place" in a future family as well as the larger world.

Political socialization is not necessarily limited to learning which is explicitly political. For example, most of us grew up in a time when a "woman's place" was to stay at home with the children. "Although there is nothing explicitly political about that," Carroll stresses, "it becomes politically relevant years later when you walk into a voting booth and are confronted with a choice of congressional candidates, one of whom is a woman. In that case, something you thought was totally non-political when you learned it, becomes political when you are confronted with a specific situation."

And although you may not think of team sports as having anything to do with politics, there are parallels, says Carroll: "Many people suggest that the way men work politically is learned from team sports and since women

traditionally have had less opportunity to participate in those sports, they have more difficulty operating in those environments. The other side of that is that because sports is an all-male realm, men are more comfortable working with only men.

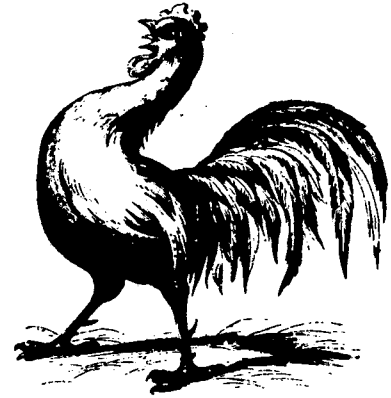
Carroll also believes childhood socialization is at the root of the qualities most Americans look for in a president. "What Americans demand most from a president is forcefulness and strength," she says, adding that there are numerous historical examples of the fact that Americans expect their leaders to be tough, forceful, not to show weakness... "to be what I might go so far as to call macho in the way they come across."

As examples, Carroll cites former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie's 1972 presidential aspirations which were shattered after he cried in public and Sen. Thomas Eagleton's dashed vice presidential hopes that same year when it was discovered that he had sought psychiatric help to deal with emotional problems. "I think a positive case could be made for Eagleton's willingness to get the help he needed rather than letting those problems continue and projecting them onto public policy, which I think certain other political leaders have done," says Carroll.

By the time children reach school age, their perception of government is as a specific person. "Not surprisingly that person is a man," Carroll says. As children get older and engage in both explicit (school elections) and implicit (team sports) political learning in school, their perception of government includes more of the total system.

In the early 1960s, second-through eighth-grade students were surveyed concerning their political attitudes. They saw the political system through rose-colored glasses. They thought government was honest and politicians were trustworthy. Some of these are the same students who later rebelled on college campuses across the country...the anti-war, anti-establishment generation...the last generation of high ideals.

Carroll charges that these students had an overly idealistic view of government and the



president borne from their World War II parent-patriots, and that children surveyed since Watergate who hold somewhat cynical views will have more realistic attitudes and expectations as voters. "I don't see children's attitudes going back to the level of idealization of the '60s," she says. "Information is much more accessible now, and we protect our children less."

One thing parents can do, said Carroll, is be informed and participate in the political system instead of having the attitude that they don't make any difference. "Most homes are fairly apolitical," she says. "Unless there is a crisis, most adults don't see politics as directly relating to their lives. Consequently, children learn that politics don't have anything particularly important to offer them."

"I would recommend that how politics encroaches on personal lives, and the avenues we have to affect the system, be discussed. Get children involved in politics. Take them to a speech. Discuss what's on TV. If you're into demonstrations, take them. Raising children's interest in politics will affect attitudes and participation in later years."

McLUHAN Cont'd

formation environment that envelopes—no, kneads us. McLuhan's influence survives his passing, much as Beatles' music survives the assassination of John Lennon, as it resonates from the radios McLuhan described as the world's "tribal drums."

NATIONAL ACTION GUIDE UPDATE

URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL CONFERENCE 666 11th St. NW #1001 DC 20001. 202-638-3385. Modeled on the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, UEC emphasizes environmental and occupational health, but is also involved in issues such as energy conservation, equity of energy and environmental laws, jobs and the environment, labor law reform, fair housing and full employment. Lobbying, field organizing, technical assistance and citizen education.

COALITION AGAINST SATELLITE POWER SYSTEMS, 1110 6th St. NW #200, DC 20001. 202-387-8999. A lobbying and organizing group fighting plans for a solar power satellite.

NEW INDICATOR, UCSD B-023, La Jolla CA. 92093. Student newspaper.

NATIONAL WELFARE RIGHTS ORGANIZATION. Delete.

COMMITTEE FOR RESPONSIVE PHILANTHROPY. Delete.

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE. New address: 2629 West 18th St. Denver Colo 80211.

AMERICAN ASSN FOR THE ABOLITION OF INVOLUNTARY HOSPITALIZATION. Delete.

HANGUN CONTROL. 810 18th St. NW, DC 20006.

AGENDA, 150 Fifth Ave. #1002, NYC NY 10011. 212-620-0828. A Jewish coalition that seeks to apply Jewish values in the following areas: American Jewish communal life, mutual responsibilities between Israel and Diaspora communities; Israeli society and peace between Israel and its neighbors; American domestic and foreign policy; the role of women and men in Jewish life; concerns related to the Jewish family and relations between Jews and other communities.

COMMITTEE FOR NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE, 1757 N St. NW, Fifth floor, DC 20036 New address.

HOMOSEXUAL INFORMATION CENTER, 6758 Hollywood Blvd. #208, Los Angeles CA 90028. 213-464-9431. Archives of the homosexual movement, library, bibliography. Brochure with SSAE. New address.

AMERICANS FOR SALT, 1742 N St. NW, DC 20036. New address

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FINAL EXAM

HISTORY 101: THE IRANIAN CRISIS
Final Exam
Professor Swampoodle

1. The outpouring of sentiment on behalf of the hostages has few parallels in modern American history. Other examples are the reactions of the public to the return of Charles Lindbergh, the return of American troops following World War II and the arrival of the Beatles in this country. What do these events have in common with the return of the hostages?

2. Compare the return of the hostages with the freeing of 4400 American prisoners of the Korean War, 650 prisoners of the Vietnam War, or the release of 16 diplomats in Bogota after being held hostage for 61 days. What differences do you perceive in the reaction to these events and what created these differences?

3. For most of the 1970s, the three major television networks averaged less than one story a month on Iran during the evening news. In 1978, as the Iranian revolution was developing, the average was less than one a week. After the hostages were seized, the number of Iranian stories on the air jumped to an average of about one a night. Discuss the possible implications of this to an Iranian mullah, politician or student.

4. "A grateful nation" welcomed home the hostages, happy that they were free and alive. Simultaneously, the President of the United States outlined policies aimed at reducing the chances that future hostages would return to this country in the same condition. Discuss this dichotomy.

5. While Americans were grateful that the hostages were free and alive, they were also grateful that eight military personnel died in an attempt to rescue them. There was evidence that many Americans would have been even more grateful if the would-be rescuers had raided the embassy -- even if this meant the loss of some or all of the hostages. Do Americans place a lesser value on human life than other cultures? If so, why?

6. Discuss the relative barbarism, abuse and torture engaged in by the students holding the American hostages and by SAVAK, the Iranian secret police trained and funded in part by the American government. Would you rather be held captive by the militant students or by SAVAK? Explain.

7. Would you rather have been held captive by the militant students in Tehran, a nun in El Salvador or President Allende in Chile? Explain your choice.

8. President Reagan declared a day of thanksgiving for the returned hostages. In it he recognized the "hope, honor, faith, and courage of those men and women who have been forceably held prisoner" and the "eight brave men [who] laid down their lives in the pursuit and defense of freedom." He made no mention of the hope, honor, faith and courage of those who negotiated the release of the hostages. Why not? Is it because they may subsequently be accused of appeasement? Do Americans have an inherent inability to honor peaceful solutions to problems?

9. Which hostage is most likely to run for U.S. Senate?

10. Under the former Shah, the Iranian people were considered among America's "staunchest allies" in the Middle East. By the end of the hostage crisis they were all considered "barbarians." Discuss the

transformation in the character of the Iranian people.

11. At the beginning of the hostage crisis, men like Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr and Sadegh Ghotbzadeh were repeatedly berated by American politicians and the press as irrational, militant, crazy and inhuman. By the end of the crisis these men were being described in the press as "moderate" and even "liberal." Discuss the transformation in the character of Bani-Sadr and Ghotbzadeh. Is Bani-Sadr now a "liberal barbarian?"

12. If Bani-Sadr and Ghotbzadeh had been moderate and liberal early in the crisis, could we have negotiated a settlement with them? If we had perceived them as being liberal or moderate would that have made a difference?

13. Two-thirds of the embassy personnel seized in Teheran fell into one or more of the following categories: military or security personnel, former intelligence officers, "communications" staff, intelligence officers or assigned to duties the State Department declined to reveal. What does this suggest about the day-to-day activities of the embassy?

14. Bill Green, ombudsman for the Washington Post, asked this question on January 23: "Was one of the most precious and vulnerable of American freedoms -- the freedom of the press, which really means freedom of inquiry -- perverted into a weapon aimed directly at the heart of American nationalism and self-esteem?" Discuss the media's responsibility for maintaining American nationalism and self-esteem and its relative effectiveness in carrying out this journalistic function in Iran, Vietnam and the Spanish-American war?

15. Read the following quote from a letter to the Times from John Adams of Somerset, New Jersey, and then answer any three of the questions he raises: "The outcry against [Senator Kennedy] for making the statement [criticizing the Shah] was deafening, and, besides doing much to undermine Kennedy's 1980 presidential bid, it effectively ended any real national debate on the events which led up to the hostage crisis. We were told that such a debate would have to await the release of the hostages. Well, now that the hostages have, happily, been released, will this long-deferred debate actually take place? Will our role in placing the Shah in power in 1953 and keeping him there be rigorously examined? Will questions be asked about Jimmy Carter's attempt to stage a military coup in Iran immediately after the revolution? Will there be an inquiry into why the Shah was let into this country? Did Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller play a role? Will anyone wonder at how Carter was able to so effectively parlay the hostage crisis into primary victories? Finally, will there be a thorough investigation of the ill-fated rescue attempt? How could a more "successful" attempt have avoided untold bloodshed in Teheran?"

16. The long-term lessons of the Iranian crisis prove which of the following theses. Discuss your choices:

- Never again.
- Given the myopic nature of American foreign policy, probably quite often again.
- Negotiations and diplomacy are the most effective means of conducting foreign affairs.
- Negotiations and diplomacy are intrinsically forms of appeasement.
- The only good Iranian is a dead Iranian.
- The only good hostage is a dead hostage.

g. Diplomacy and presidential primaries don't mix.

h. A B-52 does more to reveal God's ways to man than a diplomat does.

i. Your professor should be subpoenaed by Senator Denton's subcommittee on internal security.

17. Read the following statement and then identify the reference:

"As the crisis developed, resolution became increasingly difficult because of the ascendancy of right-wing political groups espousing extreme jingoism and solutions involving terror and force. The public

overwhelmingly came to support reactionary elements led by a hyper-moralistic politician who perceived political events largely in terms of religious dogma. The media loyally followed the militant line further inflaming the populus at every turn, thus making rational solution more and more difficult. Fortunately, residual voices of calm, aided by the good offices of third parties to the dispute, managed finally to produce an agreement."

- This statment refers to Iran.
- This statement referes to the US.
- This statement refers to both countries.

THE MEDIA

Bob Alperin

FAITH AND PROFIT: For a decade the CIA has made dire forecasts about the Soviet oil industry, while Soviet oil production has increased. But we'd better believe the current CIA estimate that the USSR is running short of oil. Recall how Swedish reports of a massive new Soviet oil find sent oil stocks plummeting? If it is thought the USSR has new oil fields (or the ability to extract known Siberian reserves), how can we convince Middle East oil producers they face the threat of immediate Soviet attack and had better provide us with bases?

I'd hate to think our leaders and their journalistic allies really believe the Soviets are running short of oil. A trade embargo to punish Japan for its aggression in China provided incentive for its South East Asian quest for raw materials. Today, as punishment for its behavior in Afghanistan, the USSR also faces trade restrictions. Advanced oil drilling equipment is among the banned items. If the USSR really has no other sources of drilling equipment and faces an energy crisis, doesn't our policy virtually force them to invade the Middle East oil fields?

Apparently oblivious to the crisis and the laws of supply and demand, the USSR continues to sell oil at least 25% below the world price to allies and friends. New five-year plans call for increased energy exports to Eastern Europe. In 1979, the Soviets sold oil to Romania for the first time; last year the sales more than doubled.

CLANDESTINE SERVICE: If you rely on the Washington Star or TV Guide for TV schedules, you may think there is a clandestine transmitter operating on DC's channel 32. Nowhere in their listings does it exist. The grid of the Post's TV Channels, which lists stations side by side, ignores 32. But Channel 32 does live in the more detailed listings by time slot. The Post daily TV column sometimes mentions 32's programs as well. The new Howard University station operates only in the evening, and, at this writing, on reduced power because of technical problems.

SECRET VISITS: South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood and a team of experts and officials visited Israel in December. They received requests for aid valued at \$250 million. Future consultations were planned to enhance trade and investment. Horwood received an honorary degree. All of this eluded DC's dailies while being front-pagenews in Israel. Yet, periodically, the locals express puzzlement at "irrational" black states who vote against Israel. Are Israeli-South African ties irrelevant to understanding this?

VISIT SECRETS: The American press usually omits information which might disrupt the idealization of our favorite political leader, Anwar Sadat. Thus, accounts of Israeli President Navon's visit to Egypt neglected a few small items reported later in the weekly Africa News. Navon wanted to address the legislature but threats of

a walkout by certain members quashed that. Being a student of Arabic literature, he wanted to see a play, but no group would perform with him present. He wanted to visit a famed steel mill but the workers warned that they would demonstrate. The workers were angry, not at the Israeli visit, but at the Sadat government which had sent in police to prevent a memorial service for his predecessor, Nasser. Why this ghost still haunts Sadat might be of interest to those correspondents with time on their hands awaiting Kissinger's next "private" visit.

As the US becomes more entangled with Egypt through aid and bases, shouldn't we know more of its internal situation? True, there is the danger such information might at last provoke a debate over whether it is wise to be so entangled.

PENTAGON PLANNERS FOR PEACE: Few are really in a position to minimize the chances of military conflict. Fewer use their position for that purpose, so hats off to the Pentagon planners and their contractor colleagues for the proposed new CX jet cargo plane and the yet unready XM 1 super-tank. Naturally the former's mission includes ferrying tanks to distant battlefields. Alas, proposed changes in the new tanks would render them too heavy for the plane -- although there is a chance they could be taken one at a time. As a Washington Post story revealed, this mismatch is not unique. With substantial sums squandered on weapons that never are, those fearing that bigger defense budgets mean more weapons should feel relieved; they have friends in the Pentagon.

Assessments of the US military always find it in bad shape. Most stories focus on the GIs, allegedly too doped up and too dumb to be effective, or upon our past





CARR WARS

ONE MAN'S STRUGGLE AGAINST CITY HALL
& THE BIGGEST DEVELOPER IN TOWN

News came last month of the Fine Arts Commission's preliminary approval of a Metro Center area development project that could be, in the words of housing department planning chief Lawrence Press, "the biggest and most significant downtown Washington project ever."

The developers: Oliver Carr and Theodore Hagans. Carr and Hagans are members of the city's most exclusive club, a body comprised of that small handful of individuals who have clearly benefited from more than a decade of mangled, misdirected and politically manipulated planning and economic policies.

For most, these policies have meant evictions or greatly increased rents or higher taxes or destruction of their business and residential communities or removal of affordable housing or more job competition from suburban commuters — or all of the above. But for a few — a very few, the policies have brought massive public regulatory assistance in the form of rezonings and grants of land franchises, enormous public subsidies and impressive profits and capital gains. At the Metro Center site alone, the Carr-Hagans investment would be undergirded by a major subway stop, the Pennsylvania Avenue development project, downtown urban renewal and the \$100-million convention center.

Over the years, few have raised their voices against this abuse of public policy. Two mayors have, in fact, been leading advocates of the misapplication of public funds, programs and powers — holding before the public a leaky illusion of an improved tax base, economic revitalization and more jobs. The city council has largely acquiesced in the course chosen. The local press has functioned as unpaid public relations consultants to the developers. And many local groups have been too much concerned with what was happening in their neighborhood or within their specific sphere of interest to pay attention to the center-city land grab.

It may come as something of a surprise, therefore, to learn that one DC small businessman — who, since the early 1970s, has been fighting Carr and the policies that have contributed to his enormous economic power, hasn't given up. Last month, in fact, Phil Brown opened yet another front in his seemingly endless legal battle against Carr and his development operations.

Phil Brown is a native Washingtonian whose father owned one of the city's first taxicab companies. He stored the cabs in a couple of West End buildings. Those buildings were still in the Brown family when, more than six years ago, Carr and city planning officials concocted

a scheme to rezone the entire West End. This scheme, according to one estimate, has produced a half-billion dollar development bonanza for Carr and associates. Carr owns, has an interest in or is associated with a major portion of new development in the area.

The West End rezoning was hotly contested by Brown and a few others, including the Gazette. It was clear to opponents that the West End was not a neighborhood crying for rezoning or redevelopment. By the city's own description (see box) it seemed an ideal place to permit free market forces to work their will. But Carr and other West End prospectors (like the Marriott Corporation) found willing, indeed sycophantic, allies in the city's planning department and zoning commission for the argument that the land in the West End was potentially far too valuable for the status quo to continue. The community was rezoned and the 100 acres of the West End became Carr's beginning.

Since then, Brown and Carr have been engaged in a lengthy, and at times rancorous, legal dispute. Brown is no stranger to controversy; he is a veteran of the battles against the freeways, convention center and downtown urban renewal. In his present engagement, Brown has asked the federal court here to declare Carr's operations in the West End a violation of national anti-trust laws. He is suing in local court, charging Carr with malicious prosecution in a previous case (rejected by the court) in which it was alleged that Brown had interfered improperly in Carr's contractual relations and business operations.

Brown is also waiting for the Board of Zoning Adjustment to take action on his claim that a 1979 West End case before the BZA (in which Carr was represented by the firm of Wilkes & Artis), represented a conflict of interest. The claim stems from the fact that two members of the firm, Francis Murphy and Iverson Mitchell Jr. had been Corporation Counsel and Assistant Corporation Counsel, respectively, during the period of the city's negotiation with Carr over West End rezoning. Mitchell's name appeared on the statement of the applicant in the BZA case and his signature appeared on a motion to reopen the record and conduct further hearings.

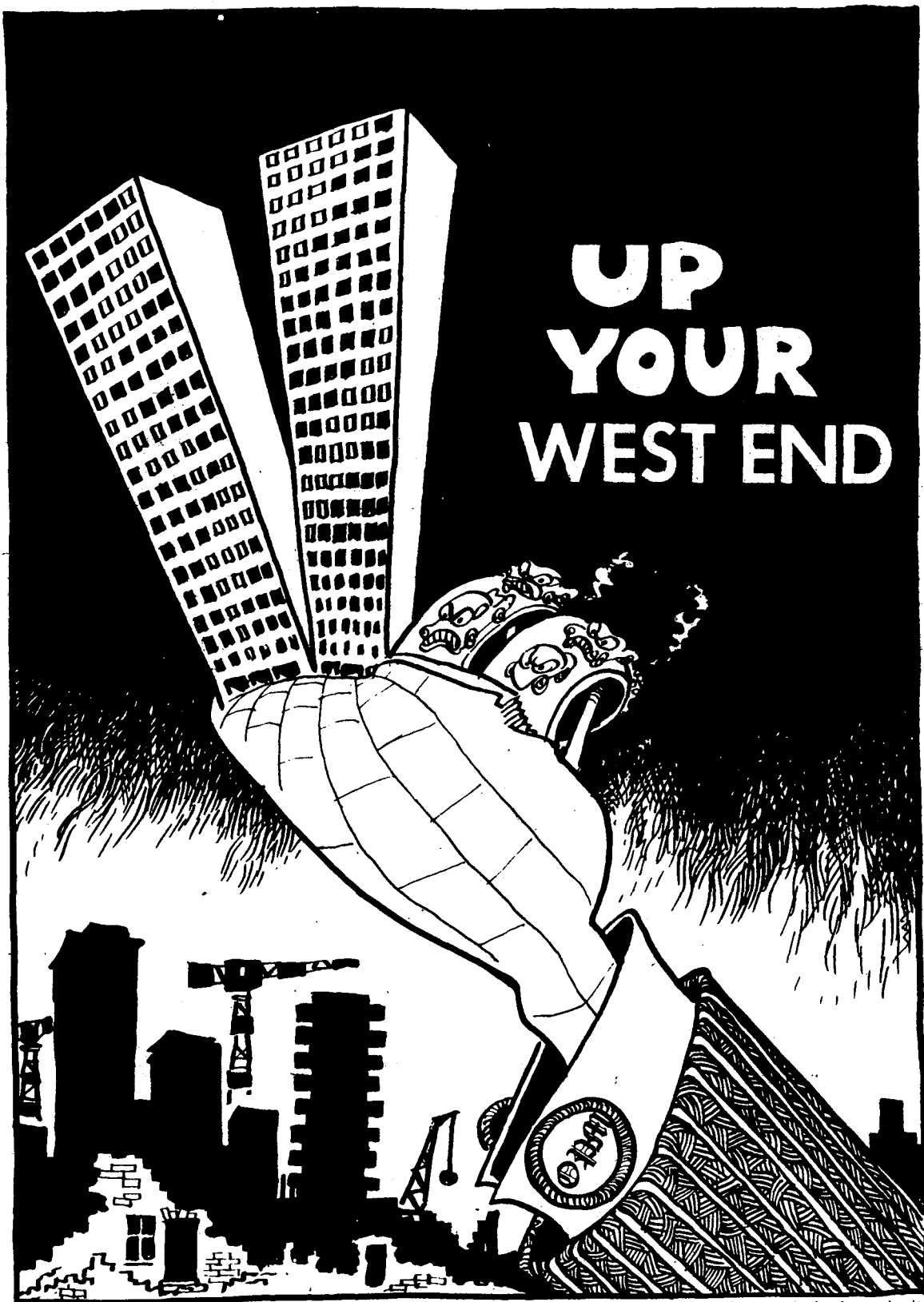
The BZA chair, Leonard McCants, refused to disqualify Wilkes & Artis on the grounds that the BZA was not the proper forum to raise an alleged violation of bar association rules. But in a lengthy and strongly worded order signed last March, DC Court of Appeals Judge John Gallagher remanded the matter for further hearings. Ruled Gallagher, "the BZA has the inherent authority and the duty to protect the integrity of its proceedings by entertaining a motion to disqualify an attorney who was alleged to have violated the revolving door rule. *** If after a hearing the Board concludes there was no conflict of interest present, the Board shall certify the record on remand to this court and we will proceed to decide the case on the merits. If, on the other hand, the Board concludes there was a conflict of interest present then, as a matter of law, the proceeding was tainted and the Board would be required to vacate its decision and conduct a new hearing."

§

Finally, last month, Brown petitioned the Zoning Commission to investigate the circumstances that led to a removal a 60-foot height limitation at the edge of Rock Creek Park from the West End rezoning. The case came before the Zoning Commission in December 1974 with only three of the five commissioners voting. Serious charges of conflict of interest against Walter Washington and Sterling Tucker (based in part on the pattern of campaign contributions in a just concluded campaign) led the mayor and council chair to absent themselves.

A key issue raised during the commission's meeting was the question of limiting construction to sixty feet on the edge of the park (including the Carr-owned Sealtest Dairy site) while permitting ninety feet elsewhere. According to the petition, Corporation Counsel Lou Robbins told the BZA remand hearing in October that he had informed the commission that "if litigation came" over the 60-foot limit, "we would try to defend it." But Brown and his family, in their petition, claim that tape recordings of the meeting tell a different story with Robbins actually saying, "...the commission could do it and we could legally support it."

(In those days, the Zoning Commission didn't even make transcripts of its meeting. The meeting, however, was recorded by the Gazette and one individual.)



Adapted from poster of Coventry Garden Assn., London

A Gazette graphic from West End rezoning case days.

Brown further claims that Commissioner Richard Stanton of the National Park Service expressed concern about the 60-foot limit: "Stanton relied heavily on Robbins' representation that there was a rational basis for upholding the 60-foot height limit 220 feet from the park and that it could be legally supported. Based on these representations, Stanton voted to approve the *** rezoning. *** If Stanton did not have these representations from Robbins he would have voted against the rezoning and it would have failed [since only two of the five commissions members had voted for it — ED] and there might never have been a rezoning of the West End."

Some months after the commission's decision, Superior Court

Judge George Revercomb held that the 60-foot zone represented an unconstitutional taking of property and that a ninety-foot height would have to be permitted — despite the fact that when Carr had originally purchased the property in 1972, the height limitation was 60 feet.

Brown and his family now contend that "from their own investigation of facts which are accessible to them from the court records *** and from depositions and discovery of documents in other lawsuits," the case was not properly handled. To support this claim, the petition makes these points:

- The Corporation Counsel, in a complex case, agreed to a trial on the merits within 31 days after Carr had filed suit against the rezoning. The Corporation Counsel took no depositions and did not pursue any discovery.

- Carr filed a 22-page trial memorandum. The Corporation Counsel filed none.

- The only motions filed by the Corporation Counsel were two which prevented Commissioner Stanton from testifying, either in deposition or trial, to rebut Carr's claim that the Zoning

Was this rezoning necessary?

Although city planning officials and Oliver Carr argued that there was a need to rezone the West End, the city's own description of the existing community told a different story. The following is from the April 1974 DC Gazette and is based on information in a city planning document:

In constant dollars, median income in the area has nearly doubled over the past ten years. Vacant buildings occupy only 2% of the land area and vacant lots take up another 1%.

Forty-one per cent of building space is used for housing, 25% for commercial facilities, 24% for community facilities, and only two per cent for parking structures. Only seven per cent of the building space is vacant.

Most of the apartment buildings were constructed in the 1960s and are generally in excellent condition. The much older rowhouses and walk-up apartments have numerous code violations but are structurally sound.

Only one percent of the units are overcrowded by NCHA standards compared with a city-wide rate of 12%.

Most of the office buildings in the area are owned by the occupants. This runs counter to the trend in downtown areas where most occupants rent space.

The amount of office space has been slowly increasing over the years. Currently, demand for more office space appears high and several new office building projects are under construction.

Almost all retail activity is of the local neighborhood serving type. The amount of local retail appears sufficient to serve the market provided by the local residents.

The local library was built in 1967 and the fire station was constructed in 1960. This is a fully equipped facility including an ambulance.

There is also a modern police station.

There are slightly more than 16 acres of public open space, including such facilities as a community pool, playing fields, basketball court, two tennis courts, children's playground and picnic area. Both the tennis courts and baseball field are scheduled to be lighted in the near future.

Its junior high school is slightly over capacity and its elementary school is only slightly under capacity.

The neighborhood is within easy reach of several hospitals and two major universities. There is also a hotel management school within its boundaries.

There are 1.7 jobs within the neighborhood for each person living there.

While citywide blue collar employment is low, in this neighborhood 26% of the about 4000 jobs are of the blue collar type. Over a half of those who work in the neighborhood live in the city.

The neighborhood's recreational facilities are used to capacity during peak months; the pool exceeds capacity during the summer. Rush hour traffic on several of its major arteries exceed capacity and there is a great deal of congestion at one traffic circle in particular.

Commission's decision was merely a "whim of Mr. Stanton."

- The Corporation Counsel failed to call either the Secretary of the Fine Arts Commission as a witness or any other person favoring retention of the 60-foot height limit.

- No persons living or owning residential property nearby were either notified by the Corporation Counsel or called as witnesses, despite the "obvious and natural effect on their properties."

- Judge Revercomb's decision was not appealed by the Corporation Counsel.

- The three members of the

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Corporation Counsel's office who participated in the negotiations and decisions regarding the rezoning (Robbins, Murphy and Mitchell) subsequently left government and joined the law firm of Wilkes & Artis, which has represented Carr in various zoning matters.

- Kirk White, assistant director of the office of planning, argued against the sixty-foot zone at the Zoning Commission hearing and subsequently testified on behalf of Oliver Carr in his appeal of the commission's decision. White resigned in 1978 and is now also a developer's lawyer, representing, among others, BNA, which is Carr's partner in a planned unit development in the erstwhile 60-foot subzone.

- It turns out that the father of Iverson Mitchell Jr., one of the ex-city lawyers now at Wilkes & Artis, had once been interested in the Sealtest Dairy site. A letter dated October 29, 1971, from realtor Randall H. Hagner Jr. to Oliver Carr, submitted with the petition, reads as follows:

"I enjoyed talking to you yesterday regarding the Dairy site on Pennsylvania Avenue. As you suggested, my clients — Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Mitchell — have terminated any further negotiations with New York until we know the results of your visit next week. Certainly it makes a lot of sense not to be in competition with each other when it might be advantageous to join forces."

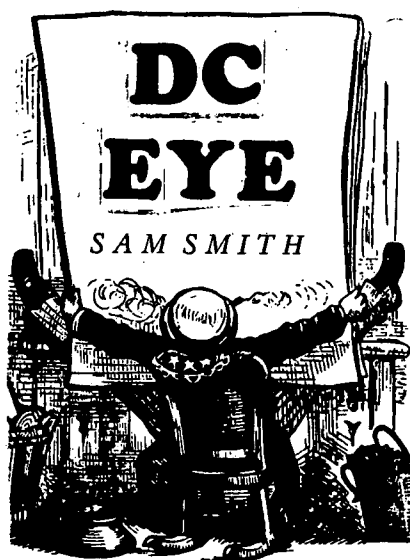
- Judge Revercomb actively invited Chief Judge Harold Greene to assign him to the case. In a memo to Green on May 14, 1975, Revercomb said he would be "happy to accept the assignment."

§

Brown and his family want the Commission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the removal of the 60-foot height limit and, in the meanwhile, to institute a moratorium on construction in the zone. The case is far more than a parochial matter affecting only the West End. The West End case was one of the worst decisions ever made by the Zoning Commission.

It was, of course, Carr's right to try to get the West End rezoned. The issue is whether it was the city's right to do his bidding in the murky manner that it did. The press has never shown the slightest curiosity about the West End rezoning, but the issue remains alive because one man has not gotten over his anger about what happened there. And because the issue is still alive we may still learn why we should be angry, too.

The Quadrangle Development Corporation is negotiating with Woodies to build a \$150 million complex between 10th & 11th north of G St. NW. Quadrangle, you may recall, is the sister corporation of Gladstone Associates, which -- you may further recall, was the consultant who told us all the wonderful things that would happen if we built a convention center just a few blocks away from the Woodies site.



I began the new year with this thought: how many muggers escaped down darkened alleys, free to strike terror again, while the police were busily changing their license plates for the Inauguration? I usually average one hopelessly bent bracket and two stripped bolt-heads every time I change my tags and if my experience is typical then the time wasted by our constabulary to convert the emblems for its entire fleet must have been boggling.

- I suppose Mayor Barry could make up the cost, however, through his new fee schedule for ambulance service. The mayor has proposed that those careless enough to require an ambulance pay a

minimum of \$55 for a ride. If you need "advanced life support" the fee would be \$70.

Since the Eastern Shuttle is now competitive with local ambulance service, the locally injured and ill might wish to consider the vast medical resources of New York City as an alternative to local facilities.

The mayor's new schedule also institutes for the first time a "one-way transport fee." Like so many bureaucratic phrases these days, this does not mean what it appears. A "one-way transport fee" is charged in cases where an ambulance is called to transport a person "but such transport does not occur."

Just remember that "one-way transport" means that no one is transported and you'll keep it straight. And remember, too, that the cost of nothing, like the price of everything else, is going up.

- While on the subject of creative regulatory activity, you might be interested in the conflict of interest rules recently proposed by the Convention Center Board of Directors. Section 100.2 is particularly tasty:

No contract or other transaction between the Board and another entity in which one or more members of the Board has a conflict of interest **** shall be void or voidable for this reason alone if: (a) the material facts concerning the member's interest in the transaction are disclosed in good faith or known to the members; and (b) the majority vote includes at least two disinterested members.

If I read this correctly, this means that conflicts of interest are all right as long as they are engaged in openly and as long as there are at least two honest members of the board. Given the general ethical tone of the city, these standards, while not particularly admirable in a traditional sense, may fall into the category of what is known these days as "realistic goals."

- Of course, if you look hard enough, you can occasionally come across a snippet of candor. Such as the other morning on "Morning Break," when a caller asked John Goldsmith, "Do you think interest rates will come down?" Replied Goldsmith: "We're not paid to think in this business."

- During a break in the voting for school board president, I asked Carol Schwartz whether secret caucuses by the board weren't a violation of sunshine regulations. She pointed out that one of the reasons the school board had gotten such a bad press was because it had been far more open in its deliberations than had the city council. "We've been out in the sunshine and the council hasn't," she said.

Although this doesn't justify secret caucuses, the point, in a comparative sense at least, is well taken. The city council, under both Tucker and Dixon, has been arrogantly indifferent to requirements that public officials conduct public business in public. The school board has done much better.

- Things seem to be getting back to a somewhat even keel down at the Presidential Building. Even the Washington Post has recovered enough from its editorial fit of hysteria to disassociate itself finally from those trying to rid the city of one of its few elected bodies, the board of education. The effort to eliminate the tyranny of democracy has, however, picked up a new advocate in the person of Polly Shackleton, who wrote in the Uptown Citizen favorably of the idea that the school system should be placed under the mayor and city council. Polly said, "Practically speaking, the board primarily serves at this point as a political springboard for candidates to the elected legislative and executive positions in the District government."

It is curious to find the leader of the Big Green Machine warning us of the dangers of politics in politics and even more curious that she should, at this late date, begin showing some interest in how the school system is run. Those involved in school issues have never found her particularly concerned or effective in the past and her advice at this point seems a bit gratuitous.

It is easy to forget in the midst of all the controversy over

the board and the school system, that some headway has actually been made in the past few years. This should be news, especially since it has been occurring despite the best efforts of the mayor, city council and teachers union, and the debilitating effects of budget cuts and layoffs. The good news includes some improvement in test scores, significantly improved fiscal management, movement towards an end of social promotions, approval of an academic high school, and the institution of

"competency based curriculum," which for all its considerable faults, at least represents a belated recognition by the board and superintendent that at some point plans have to be put into effect.

While most of the credit has gone to Reed, it should be remembered that if the board were truly as bad as the former superintendent and the Post have suggested, we probably would not be able to say -- as one can today -- that for the first time in years one can spot real changes for the better in the system. It didn't happen under Scott, Manning or Sizemore even though their school boards had considerably more talent than the present body.

There is no doubt that some of the present board drove the superintendent to distraction, but it is also true that in politics rationality and progress do not always go hand in hand.

One thing you might want to watch over the next few months is how Jim Guines makes out. I have this theory, which I now have the opportunity to test again, that the system works most smoothly under an acting superintendent. Everyone seems to calm down, there's less paranoia and a more business-like atmosphere develops. Maybe we should forget about having a permanent superintendent. After all, they all tend, either de jure or de facto, to be acting anyway.

The Washingtonian, never one to miss out on trends, features a story in the February issue called "Was Joe McCarthy Really So Bad?" I understand that a do-it-yourself guide to stretching your Cadillac will be published in May.

Attendees at an interfaith conference here last month were told that increasing numbers of Salvadorans were coming to the DC area in the wake of violence and human rights violations in their homeland. There are now an estimated 30,000-40,000 Salvadorans in the region, making them the biggest latino group here. They are concentrated in Adams Morgan but there are many in the suburbs as well.

It looks like the Gazette has a bit more work to do to get people to agree with its thesis that Metro was the wrong transit system for the wrong price. A survey prepared for the Metro board found that only three percent of those questioned agreed with the statement: "The Metro system is a waste of money." Oh well, the Gazette's only been on the case for ten years. What do you expect?

Word is that the Corcoran is looking for space downtown to get in with the center-city arts crowd.

A congressional study has revealed that land around Metro stations has jumped in value about



CITY VOICES

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER REPORTER PATRICIA O'BRIEN on the new Washington social scene and how the "Affluent Couple" will adapt to it: "Attention to detail is important. They fear that one false move might mean living out the next four years attending parties in the Democratic backwaters of Cleveland Park. It isn't that they don't know pleasant people in that cheerful northwest community of rambling Victorian houses. It's just that a place where children fill the sidewalks and plants fill the kitchens isn't exactly the place to rub elbows with Power anymore."

COUNCILMEMBER JOHN RAY ON THE NEW YOUNG BLACK ELITE (quoted in the Post Sunday magazine: "I see them around town. I don't have anything good to say about them. They don't do a damn thing except work, drive 280-Zs, listen to music and watch football. Martin Luther King and Malcolm X opened doors for them, but they don't act like they know it. . . Successful young blacks today are among the greatest opponents of social programs. . . If there is lobbying to be done for a social program down here, it's young whites, the socialists and the communists, that you see."

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF AGENCIES: "Grantmanship has unfortunately become a way of life for DC non-profits. We spend an enormous amount of time and energy trying to raise money by preparing proposals and trying to 'sell' them to foundations, corporations, the United Way, and government agencies. Grantmanship pervades everything we do, the kinds of programming we plan and the way we operate. The almost total reliance on this sort of income works against us. Grantmanship is extremely undependable and unpredictable; it requires that you perform the tasks "they" tell you to do; it makes planning very difficult; and typically requires extensive paperwork not germane to the needs of the agency. The process is demeaning, extremely time-consuming and develops a welfare dependency of the worst kind. It puts us in a position of having to deal with the funders on an unequal basis, begging, reacting, waiting for "them" to decide you will be . . . from their largess. It pits one non-profit against another for a limited amount of money (or rather for an ever-decreasing amount of money. It's a bad system that we help perpetuate because we are so used to it and because we are not sufficiently organized to search for alternatives. Obviously, most non-profits will have to continue to rely primarily on the dole system. But there are some things all agencies can do to reduce this reliance. You can undertake revenue producing activity. What do you have in the way of skills, resources or contacts that can be sold for cash to other non-profits or even to the general public? Do you have under-used land, building space, transport, a sprinting press, a communications system, person power? Thrift shops are but one way to go. How about a boutique, a restaurant, or a delivery service?"

\$2 billion since the opening of the subway. A Post story by Lewis Simons noted, "The survey's findings seem to bear out the argument of many who had pressed for years to build Metro -- that a subway system would stimulate economic growth and revitalization, particularly downtown."

Of course, if Metro had bought that land, the city as a whole could be enjoying economic growth and revitalization. Because this atrocious windfall was permitted, however, only a few developers and speculators are getting the benefit while Mayor Barry sits in his office trying to figure out some way to pay for it all.

Judy Bachrach may have more serious problems than I had thought. Her piece on why men are so dumb, referred to in last month's DC Eye, was followed by a column "In Defense of WASPs," in which Bachrach presented a whole new passle of stereotypes about those not fortunate enough to possess her gender or ethnic background. According to Bachrach, all middle-aged WASPs have bad backs, can't dance, are uncommunicative and leave nothing in the refrigerator except half-empty cups of prune yogurt. Diet prune yogurt at that.

Fortunately, the Star's readers are a considerably more feisty

group than their Post counterparts and the Star printed a generous collection of their counter-attacks. One accused Judy of having a food fetish. Another said, "If Ms. Bachrach was seeking to establish herself as a hater, an ethnic baiter and a racist, she certainly achieved her goal. How she must hate herself!"

Doris McClure Humphrey wanted to know if her children were doomed -- being one-half Scotch-Irish, one-fourth English and one-fourth Czechoslovakian: "Does the Czechoslovakian quarter come on strong enough, with Ms. Judy to X out those undesirable WASP traits which would be bound to show up sooner or later? I mean wealthiness, dumbness, the tendency to serve fish sticks to dinner guests, dancing the Highland Fling with two left feet, and having a last name for a first name. Things like that?"

Mary Beahm Baber took exception to Bachrach's thesis that all WASPs have last names for first names, suggesting that she had chosen the wrong ethnic group against which to level this charge, e.g. Stokely Carmichael, Arrington Dixon, Whitney Young, Coleman Young, Godfrey Cambridge, Roosevelt Grier, Wilson Pickett and Vernon Jordan.

It was a rare pleasure seeing those labelled WASPs standing up

for their ethnicity for a change, although the number of full-blooded WASPs is much smaller than is generally imagined. Many of us so described actually have considerable Pictish and Celtic blood in us and hence have causes dating back to the fifth century to find Anglo-Saxons offensive. While generations of miscengenation have smoothed the conflict somewhat, calling us WASPs is a little like calling Judy Bachrach an Arab or someone from Milwaukee a Minnesotan. If you're going to attack us at least get our name right. Besides, WASP is a redundancy. How many black or oriental Anglo-Saxon protestants do you know?

Shortly before the Carter administration left office, it had tagged DC as one of four cities facing a severe drug problem. The others were New York, Baltimore and Newark. . . I hear that Barry is readying a major drive against drugs here.

METRO MAP: Metro finally has a map of its system available again. It is for sale at more than 500 locations for \$1 or you can send \$1 to Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority, 600 Fifth St., NW, DC 20001, c/o Office of Marketing.

ROSES TO ARRINGTON DIXON for introducing a bill that would revive runoff elections for major races in this city. Critics will undoubtedly note that, with runoffs, Sterling Tucker would probably be mayor. It may also be true that Arrington is just protecting his flanks for the next time he has to run. But runoffs are much fairer than the present system. Those who truly want to reform the way we vote should look seriously at the system known as preferential voting. Under preferential voting, you get to cast ballots for your first, second and third choices. Then if no one gets a majority, the votes of the candidates at the bottom of the list are redistributed according to second choices. This is the best way to develop an honest consensus.

ROSES TO THE BARRY ADMINISTRATION for creating a staff of "generalist inspectors" who are capable of suveying properties for conformance with all city codes. This is the first time the city has been able to conduct such an overall inspection without sending out a whole slew of inspectors from different departments.

ROSES TO POST REPORTER MICHEL McQUEEN for her peceptive and sad story in the Jaunary 25 Outlook on interracial couples. McQueen, who is black, is close to a white male. In such a situation, says McQueen, "the world seems determined to make you feel threatened, angry,



ROSES & THORNS

defensive, ashamed, lonely, even freakish."

THORNS TO JERRY MOORE AND WILLIAM SPAULDING FOR joining the Moral Majority in attempting to get Congress to overturn the locally-passed lottery initiative. Moore and Spaulding defended their effort to undermine the will of DC voters on the ground that they were protecting "the moral fabric of our community." If the moral fabric of DC has to depend on the likes of Moore and Spaulding, it's done for anyway. We like Dave Clarke's suggestion that the pair "resign their elected positions and register as congressional lobbyists."

THORNS TO ARRINGTON DIXON for commandeering a police car to get around to Inaugural parties. Said one police officer: "He could have gotten to his own parties."

THORNS TO CITY LIFE, a new publication whose full title is "The

New Dynamics of City Life: Washington's Magazine of the 80's." This blend of boiler-plate and local trivia appears to be aimed at the same market of affluent indolents that, one would think, were adequately served by the Washingtonian and Dossier.

THORNS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE DEVELOPERS COMMISSION, which is planning to install brass bike racks of a design that both the local Department of Transportation and the Washington Area Bicyclists' Association task force on bike parking found totally lacking. Says WABA's Bob Bers, "The whole purpose is aesthetics, with no concern for security or utilization. They're no better than a parking meter or lamp standard."

ROSES TO MATTHEW WATSON, who leaves his post as DC Auditor next month after six years of keeping a keen and sensible eye on city finances. Unfortunately, the mayor and the council had a tendency to ignore Watson's recommendations and prospects for a replacement as independent and observant are not good. The city council, which gets to make the choice, is not likely to select someone who makes it uncomfortable.

ROSES TO FRANK SMITH for proposing that the school board put off the selection of a new superintendent until after the fall elections.

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SICS: We discovered this book through a
friend who recommended it highly. Recipes
for picnics and patio dining. ~~\$2.28~~ ~~41~~

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BRAND NAME CALORIE COUNTER: Over 5000
brand names listed with calorie counts.
~~\$1.05~~ 50¢

THE HITE REPORT: A nationwide study
of female sexuality. \$1.95 ~~50¢~~

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK OF HOUSE PLANTS.
The NYT gives you the way to keep the
inside of your house green.

~~\$3.96~~ **\$2.00**

BASIC SOCCER GUIDE: A fine book on the game that would make an ideal present for a young soccer player or anyone wanting to refresh their skills. ~~\$2.45~~ **\$2.00**

PICTORIAL PRICE GUIDE TO AMERICAN ANTI-QUES: Almost 6000 objects in 300 categories illustrated and priced. This is the second and enlarged edition of a popular work by Dorothy Hammond. Entries are keyed to a dealer or auction price, the year the piece was sold and the location or state. ~~\$8.95~~ **\$8.00**

FRISBEE: A definitive treatise on America's
greatest existential sport. ~~\$1.95~~ ~~\$3.00~~ \$2.00

YOGA: 28-DAY EXERCISE PLAN: With more than 500 photos, this book takes you through all the basic yoga exercises and is arranged so that you advance easily from simpler to more complex movements. By Richard Hittleman. ~~\$5.95~~ ~~\$4.50~~ ~~\$3.50~~

TO: DC GAZETTE, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009

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COOKING UNDER PRESSURE: An excellent guide to pressure-cooking. \$3. ~~4.00~~ \$1

100 FAVORITE FOLK TALES: "If you buy only one fairy tale book a year, buy this." — New York Times. \$5.95 ~~7.95~~ **3.00**

THE BACKGAMMON BOOK: Introduction and strategy. \$2.50 
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WINE-MAKING AT HOME: A complete guide to
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THE IRISH DIASPORA IN AMERICA by Lawrence J. McCaffrey was described in the New York Times as "the best short history of the Irish in America currently available." Now available in paper from the DC Gazette 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009, for \$4.95.

VEGETARIAN EPICURE: ~~\$4.95~~ **\$3.50**

THE COMPLETE BOOK OF ROLLER SKATING. Lessons, equipment, competition and how to dance on skates. ~~\$6.95.~~ **Now \$5.50**

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JOY OF COOKING: Best-selling US cookbook
with 4300 recipes. ~~\$4.95~~ ~~12.50~~ **2.50**

THE GAZETTE BICENTENNIAL COMIX: In 1966 we put together a collection of graphics and laughs from the first ten years of the Gazette. We still have some copies left which are available at \$1 each.

THE TOILET BOOK: Practical advice on repairing a toilet written in clear, earthy language. \$3. ~~NOW \$2.51~~

HUGH JOHNSON'S POCKET ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WINE: You can slip this plastic-bound handy and detailed guide into your pocket for your next trip to the liquor store.

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CITY COUNCIL COMMITTEES

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All Councilmembers

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Hilda Mason, Chair 724-8072
Betty Ann Kane 724-8175
John Ray 724-8013
Nadine Winter 724-8064
H.R. Crawford 724-8068

Committee on Government Operations
William Spaulding, Chair 724-8066
Jerry Moore, Jr. 724-8074
Hilda Mason 724-8072
Betty Ann Kane 724-8175
Nadine Winter 724-8064

Committee on Human Services
Polly Shackleton, Chair 724-8056
Wilhelmina Rolark 724-8062
H. R. Crawford 724-8068
John Ray 724-8013
John Wilson 724-8058

Committee on Public Service & Consumer Affairs
Wilhelmina Rolark, Chair 724-8062
Hilda Mason 724-8072
Nadine Winter 724-8064
Charlene D. Jarvis 724-8052
William Spaulding 724-8066

Committee on Finance & Revenue
John Wilson, Chair 724-8058
H.R. Crawford 724-8068
Betty Ann Kane 724-8175
Polly Shackleton 724-8056
David Clarke 724-8070

Committee on Housing & Economic Dev
Charlene D. Jarvis, Chair 724-8052
Jerry Moore, Jr. 724-8074
David Clarke 724-7080
John Wilson 724-8058
Betty Ann Kane 724-8175

Committee on the Judiciary
David Clarke, Chair 724-8070
H.R. Crawford 724-8068
Wilhelmina Rolark 724-8062
John Ray 724-8013
Jerry Moore, Jr. 724-8074

Committee on Transportation & Environmental Affairs
Jerry Moore, Jr., Chair 724-8074
Hilda Mason 724-8072
Polly Shackleton 724-8056
Charlene D. Jarvis 724-8052
William Spaulding 724-8066

Council committee meetings are held as follows:

- Week #1: TUESDAY Committee of the Whole at 10 am
Finance & Revenue at 2 pm
Public Service & Consumer Affairs at 4 pm
WEDNESDAY Human Services at 10 am
Transportation & Environmental Affairs at 2 pm
Government Operation at 4 pm
Week #2: TUESDAY Council's Legislative Session
WEDNESDAY Housing & Economic Development at 10 am
Committee on Education at 2 pm
Judiciary Committee at 4 pm

—Thanks to the DC Women's Political Caucus for this listing.

CONDO CONVERSION

In 1979 there were 7,934 converted condominium units in the city. By the end of 1980 there were 12,253, an increase of 54%.

We suggest you tear out this page and file it for future reference. By cutting it in half it can be easily photocopied if you would like. We shall provide a cumulative index from time to time.

HOW WOMEN CAN REDUCE THE CHANCES OF MUGGING

1. Strap your purse over your shoulder and carry it tucked under your arm, close to your body. This makes it more difficult to snatch away. (Note: If someone does approach to snatch your purse, hand it over. Definitely do not fight. There is nothing in there worth your life.)
2. Carry your money, credit cards and identification cards in a small wallet in your pocket instead of in your purse. If your purse is stolen you won't need to fight for it because you won't be losing anything of value.
3. Don't walk alone. Walk on streets where there are other people. Don't take shortcuts down alleys or lonely streets.
4. If you ride a bus, know the schedule and plan to arrive at the bus stop just before the bus is due so you won't have long to wait. METROBUS 637-2437
5. If a car pulls up alongside you as you are walking and you fear being pulled inside, reverse your direction and run against the flow of traffic. Cars can't turn around as easily as you can.
6. If you suspect someone is following you, cross the street. If the footsteps still follow you, run into a store, toward a bright light, an apartment building, or anywhere there are people.
7. At night, avoid walking in parks or other isolated and dimly lit areas where you would not be heard or seen if you screamed.
8. In buses, or other public transportation, try to sit as close to the driver as you can. Keep your purse and other valuables close to your person.
9. Do not enter or leave your car while people are standing around or close to it. Wait until they leave. When approaching your car, have your keys in your hand and ready to unlock your car as soon as you reach it.
10. If your car breaks down while you're driving at night, get out and lift up the hood, then get back in, locking all your doors. Leave the window open just enough to talk through, or to pass out change to someone who may be willing to call a tow truck or the police for you.
11. Carry an aerosol horn as a warning device. Let go with a blast and you will have everyone's attention. A loud whistle, such as a police whistle, also attracts attention, especially if it was known that that particular sound signified trouble.

—Prepared by Capt. Edward J. Spurlock, Second District

THE FEDERAL EFFECT

Tax Revenues Foregone Due to Federal Exemptions
FY 1981
(\$ Millions)

I.	Revenues Lost Because of Federally Mandated Exemptions from District Property Taxes	
	Federal Real Estate	198.8
	Other Exemptions (Foreign Government and Special Acts of Congress)	20.4
	Federal Personal Property	51.9
	Subtotal	271.1
II.	Revenues Lost Because of Congressional Restraints on D.C. Taxing Authority	
	Nonresident Individual Income Tax	323.7
	Nonresident Corporate and Unincorporated Franchise Tax	10.3
	Exemptions on Congressional Employees and Presidential Appointees	3.8
	Subtotal	337.8
III.	Non-Property Tax Revenues Lost Due to Diplomatic Exemptions	11.9
IV.	Revenues Lost Because of Federal Restrictions on the Taxation of Military	19.7
	Total Impact of Federal Presence	640.5

Source: D.C. Department of Finance and Revenue, August, 1980

EDUCATION

- Salaries make up 88% of the school budget. The average teacher's salary is \$21,000.
- In 1979, DC teachers worked 6 1/2 hours a day vs. 7 1/2 hours in the suburbs. Starting salary was \$1200-\$2000 higher than in the suburbs.

CITIFAX 7: HOUSING ACT OF 1980

- Each rental unit in the District of Columbia is subject to the rent stabilization program except:
- Units owned or subsidized by the District of Columbia or federal governments.
 - Units constructed after January 1, 1976 and new units in existing buildings.
 - Units whose owners hold four or fewer units.
 - Units continuously vacant since January 1, 1980 provided the units comply with the Housing Regulations when again offered for rent.
 - Units operated by a foreign government as residence for diplomatic personnel.
 - Units in buildings participating in the Apartment Improvement Program of the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development.

-- Certain facilities (long-term temporary housing, dormitories, and diagnostic care facilities) are exempt from the entire act.

RENT INCREASES

- An annual rent increase of general applicability would be permitted based on the percentage change in the CPI-W for all items up to a maximum of 10%.
- A landlord could elect to file a hardship petition to secure a larger rent increase based on the individual circumstances of the housing accommodation. Landlords would be permitted a 10% rate of return on equity.
- Incentive provisions are included to encourage landlords to maintain or upgrade the housing stock (eg. capital improvement and substantial rehabilitation).
- Upon a voluntary vacancy, a landlord would be permitted to increase the rent ceiling for the unit by 10% once within a twelve month period. (in addition to annual increase).

ADMINISTRATION

-- RAO would continue within the Executive Branch. The Rent Administrator is responsible for drafting rules to be considered for adoption by the Rental Housing Commission (RHC)

RENT SUPPLEMENT

-- The rent supplement program authorized by current law would be continued.

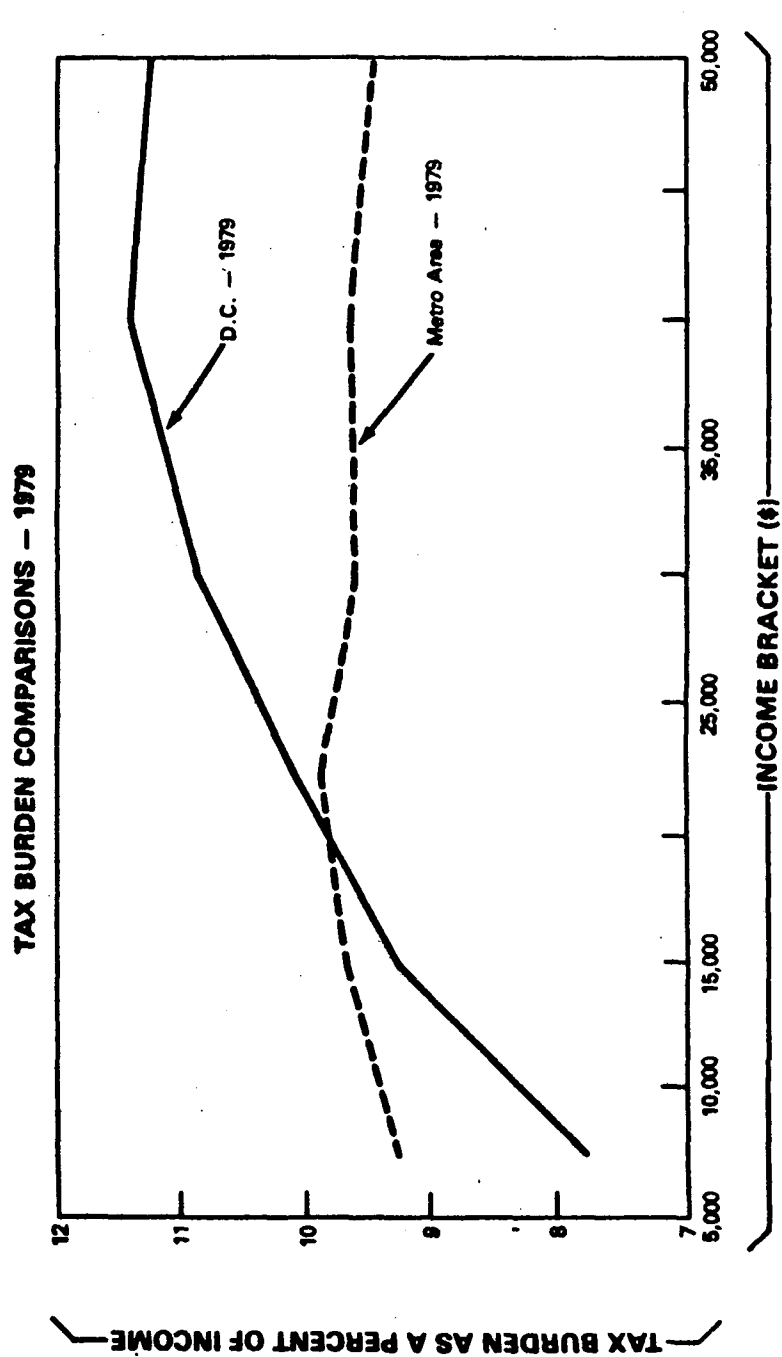
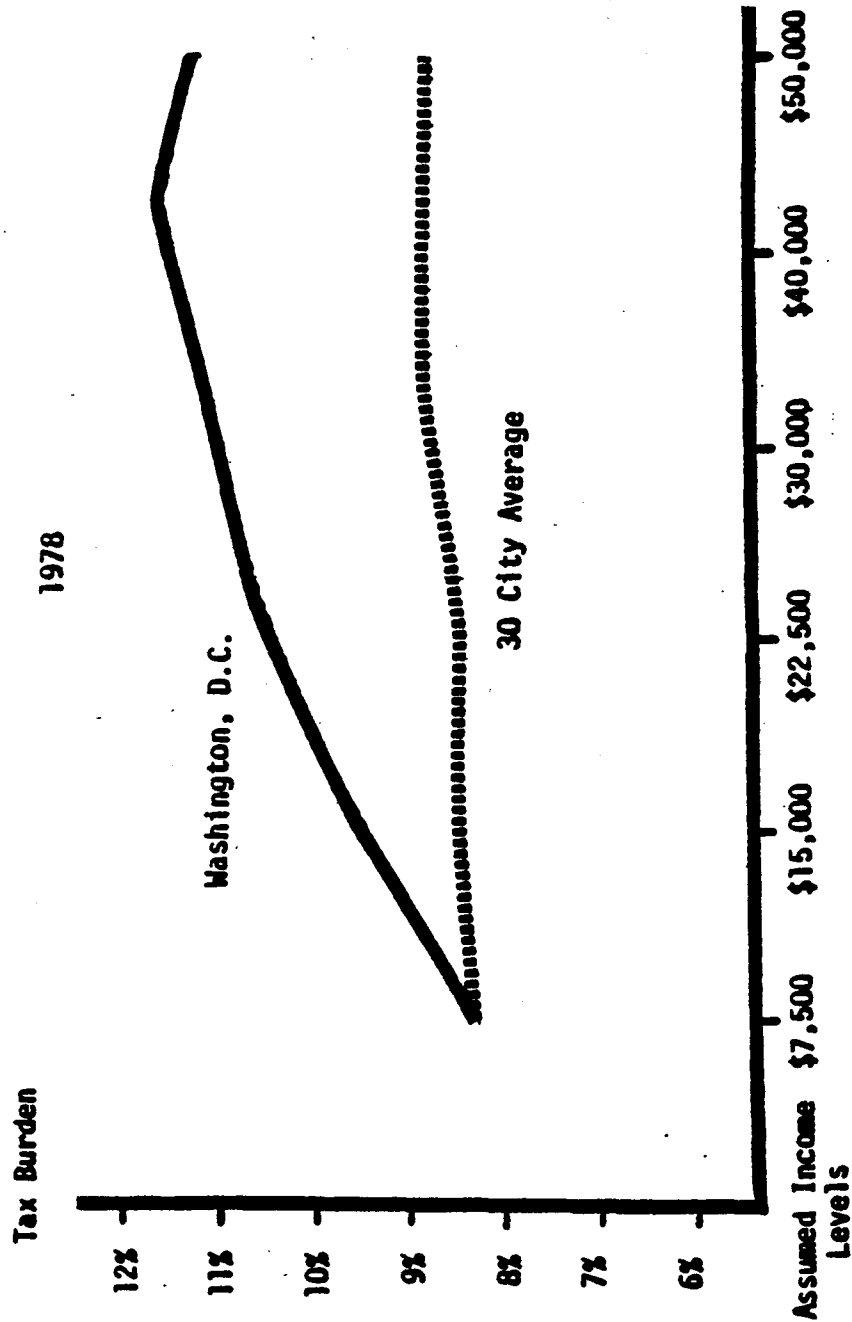
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

-- The relocation assistance authorized by current law would be continued.

DC TAX BURDENS

MAJOR TAX LIABILITY AS A PERCENT OF INCOME IN WASHINGTON COMPARED WITH THE AVERAGE IN THE NATION'S 30 LARGEST CITIES

FAMILY OF FOUR



CITIFAX 9

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Jurisdiction	Number of Industrial Parks	Land in Use (Acres)
District of Columbia	3	561
Maryland		
Charles County	6	340
Montgomery County	9	495
Prince George's County	10	1,115
Virginia		
Alexandria City	3	113
Arlington County	1	46
Fairfax County ¹	21	2,283
Loudoun County	7	1,200
Prince William County	7	700
TOTAL	67	6,853

Source: Coldwell Banker

¹ Includes Fairfax City and City of Falls Church

SMSA	College Graduates	High School Graduates	Median School Years Completed
Washington	32.0	71.5	12.7
Baltimore	16.7	54.6	12.1
Boston	19.7	66.9	12.5
Chicago	18.9	61.3	12.4
Cleveland	14.0	60.9	12.3
Detroit	14.7	61.8	12.3
Houston	18.3	63.7	12.4
Los Angeles	17.7	66.3	12.5
Minneapolis-St. Paul	22.7	73.5	12.6
New York	17.6	59.3	12.3
Philadelphia	14.7	59.3	12.3
Pittsburgh	13.7	63.8	12.3
St. Louis	18.4	61.1	12.3
San Francisco	25.2	73.6	12.8

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and The Washington Post

	May 1979	May 1980	% Change
Washington (SMSA)	\$89,900	\$102,900	14.5
Atlanta (SMSA)	66,500	72,300	8.7
Baltimore (SMSA)	62,400	66,600	6.7
Boston (SMSA)	62,200	69,100	11.1
Chicago-Gary (SCSA)	72,300	79,600	10.1
Dallas-Fort Worth (SMSA)	75,500	74,900	- .8
Denver-Boulder (SMSA)	69,200	65,000	-6.1
Detroit-Ann Arbor (SCSA)	56,800	65,300	15.0
Houston-Galveston (SCSA)	73,200	81,300	11.1
Kansas City (SMSA)	70,700	71,000	.4
Los Angeles-Long Beach (SCSA)	96,700	127,000	31.3
Miami-Ft. Lauderdale (SCSA)	59,200	71,400	20.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul (SMSA)	68,700	72,000	4.8
New York, N.J., Ct. (SCSA)	76,900	96,200	25.1
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Trenton (SCSA)	52,200	60,900	16.7
Phoenix (SMSA)	62,400	83,300	33.5
San Diego (SMSA)	92,900	111,100	19.6
San Francisco, Oakland & San Jose (SCSA)	97,800	107,300	9.7
Seattle-Everett-Tacoma (SCSA)	76,800	74,000	-3.6

Source: Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Statistical Division, Office of Policy and Economic Research

Note: SMSA is the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. SCSA is the Standard Consolidated Statistical Area

SMSA	Total (Millions of \$)	Per Capita Income	Percent of U.S. Average
Washington	\$30,948	\$10,259	131
Atlanta	15,253	8,238	105
Baltimore	15,483	7,905	101
Boston	32,292	8,306	106
Chicago	66,734	9,493	121
Cleveland	17,846	9,204	117
Dallas-Fort Worth	23,816	8,756	112
Denver-Boulder	13,663	9,080	116
Detroit	41,725	9,512	121
Houston	24,393	9,308	120
Kansas City	11,291	8,524	109
Los Angeles-Long Beach	66,552	9,399	120
Miami	12,433	8,567	109
Minn.-St. Paul	18,404	8,921	114
Nassau-Suffolk	25,306	9,407	120
New York	81,629	8,852	113
Philadelphia	38,938	8,162	104
Pittsburgh	18,917	8,307	106
St. Louis	19,686	8,251	105
San Francisco-Oakland	33,404	10,492	134

Source: Survey of Current Business - April 1980 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Source: Board of Trade

What's Happening

GUY MASON PROGRAMS: The Guy Mason Recreation Center at 3600 Calvert St. NW offers a wide variety of classes in arts & crafts, recreation, and dance. For information call 281-2180 or 282-2189.

BIKING IN THE BIG APPLE: slide presentation by Elliot Winick, assistant director of the NYC American Youth Hostels. The story behind cyclists' planning for the NYC subway strike; ten thousand bikers crossing the Verrazano Bridge; the birth and death of the city's bike lanes etc. -- followed by questions and answers. Feb. 18 at 8 pm in the auditorium of the American Red Cross, 2025 E NW. Free.

SMALL BUSINESS CLINIC: The Small Business Clinic of GWU's National Law Center offers free legal advice to area residents who already own or want to start a small business or non-profit organization. Info: 676-7463.

PARK SERVICE BIKE PLAN: the National Park Service's bike trail study detailing nine alternatives to bike travel in Rock Creek Park is now available. The plan was drawn up to bring Rock Creek Park into compliance with national parks policy which discourages expressways through parkland. For info call 462-6832.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS PROGRAM: Wider Opportunities for Women is offering a special six-week program for homemakers who have not worked for a while and now need to find a job. You may be eligible for the program if you are 35 or older and you are a single parent, separated, divorced or widowed, or you have a disabled spouse. Info: 783-9393.

SKI TRIPS FOR WOMEN: Washington Women Outdoors is offering a variety of cross country ski trips through the end of the month. Info: 942-8677.

TAE KWON DO: The Department of Recreation is offering free lessons in the Korean martial art of Tae Kwon Do to youths 6 to 21. Classes are held at 750 Park Road. Info: Gloria Dubissette at 576-6840.

GOLD AND SILVER TRADING BILLS: Several councilmembers have introduced bills to restrict and regulate the sale of gold and silver. Many credit an illicit market in precious metals with being a major factor in the current increase in crime. Bills have been introduced by Councilmembers Shackleton, Moore and Clarke. Clarke's bill would require that precious metal dealers operate from a stationary place of business and would prohibit advertising as a dealer by nonlicensees. The bill would require that all persons selling precious metals present two

pieces of identification to the dealer (at least one of which must have a photo), have their pictures or fingerprints taken by the dealer, and receive their payment by check. Dealers would be required to hold the metals at least thirty days, an increase over the 15-day period now required. Dealers purchasing lumps of precious metals would be required to wait 24 hours for payment while the police are notified.

THE RELEVANCE OF NON-VIOLENCE IN THE EIGHTIES: Conference at Georgetown University, Feb. 27-28. Among the participants will be Cora Weiss of the Disarmament Project of Riverside Church and David Cortwright, national director of SANE. Info: Washington Peace Center, 2111 Fla. Ave. NW, DC 20008, 234-2000.

SMOKE DETECTORS: All DC homes and apartments must have smoke detectors installed by June 20. Battery operated types are acceptable in single family homes built before October 1978. Electrically powered smoke detectors are required for new homes and apartment units. Info: 745-2250.

PARKING TICKETS: The Department of Transportation reports that more than 50,000 motorists have outstanding tickets that must be paid before they will be allowed to re-register motor vehicles in the District. Motorists may mail payments to the Bureau of Traffic Adjudication, PO Box 2014, DC 20013. Individuals may also pay in person at 601 Indiana Ave. NW. No personal checks will be accepted for payment of outstanding tickets. Payment must be made by cash, money order, certified check or may be billed against Master Charge or Visa credit cards. Info: 727-5000.

DO YOU KNOW?: Monthly list of major recreational and cultural events,

BOARD VACANCIES: The following boards and commissions have vacancies or will have shortly:

- Alcoholism Advisory Council: 10 in March.
- Board of Appeals and Review: Chair (full-time job) opened now.
- Criminal Justice Supervisory Board: 8 in March.
- Group Hospitalization Board: 1 in March
- Hackers License Appeals Board: 4 in May
- Historical Records Committee: 3 in March
- Juvenile Justice Advisory Group: 10 in May.
- Employment & Training Services Advisory Committee: 18 in April
- Overall Economic Development Advisory Committee: 10 in June.
- Public Defenders Service Board: 3 in June
- Public Service Commission: 1 in June
- Real Estate Commission: 2 in May
- Unemployment Compensation Board: 2 in June.
- United Planning Organization Board: 10 in June.
- Washington Convention Center Board: 2 in May.
- Commission for Women: 4 in April
- Zoning Commission: 1 in February

Nominations should be made in writing to the mayor with full resume and references attached. For more information call Betty King, 727-1372

exhibits and childrens' programs published by the Department of Recreation. The publication will print notices for non-profit organizations. Deadline is the 15th of the previous month. Subscriptions are \$4. Write Do You Know?, Department of Recreation, 3149 16th St. NW, DC 20010.

BUSES BANNED IN FOGGY BOTTOM: The city has banned all bus traffic on 25th Street from Va. Ave. to K St.; on 26th St., from I St. to K St., and on I St. from New Hampshire Ave. to 26th St. The action was taken after neighborhood complaints about bus parking and traffic noise in the area.

BILLS INTRODUCED:

- 4-1. To close portions of Van Ness St. NW between Conn and Reno Road. By Jerry Moore.
- 4-2: To require eligible depositories to disclose the amount of their mortgage loans in each ward and in contiguous states and counties. By Hilda Mason.
- 4-5: To prohibit the use, possession, delivery or sale of drug paraphernalia. By Jerry Moore and William Spaulding.
- 4-7: To require owners of apartments to equip outside doors with locks. By Hilda Mason.
- 4-9 To permit the observance of a period of silence for prayer or meditation in the schools. By Jerry Moore.
- 4-19: To create a statutory privilege for news reporters's sources. By Arrington Dixon.
- 4-26: To expand the membership in the Board of Elections and to authorize runoff primary elections in appropriate circumstances. By Arrington Dixon.

THE RIDEXCHANGE, a service of Share-a-Ride International, will begin offering a city-to-city ride sharing referral service this month. The exchange will also offer international referrals. Referrals will be provided for members for shared trips by automobile, boat or private plane. Info: RideXchange, 8121 Ga. Ave. NW, Silver Spring Md. 20910 or call 585-6995.

NEW DEMOGRAPHIC REPORT: The city planning office has compiled a report on the city's population, household income, housing and land use which supplements its previous report on land ownership, sales and zoning. The report contains data by ward as well as forecasts for the year 2000 for population, household size and employment. Copies are available for review at the Martin Luther King Library, 901 G St. NW or in the Office of Planning and Development, room 401 of the District Building.

PHOTOS OF CHANGE: The City Museum project is seeking information on current photographic documentation of change in a specific area of the city. If you know of such a photo collection, call Jane North at 338-5300(o) or 229-2159(h)

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED: The Volunteer Clearinghouse needs tutors, drivers, counselors, workers for libraries, hospitals etc. Call 638-2664 for an appointment.

BLACK FUND MEMBERSHIP: The United Black Fund is now accepting proposals for non-profit community organizations which provide human care services in the area. Applications should be submitted no later than Feb. 27. To obtain guidelines and application form write, Admissions and Allocations Committee, United Black Fund, 1342 H St. NW, DC 20005. Or call 628-3354.

DC MARATHON: the Department of Recreation has announced plans for the First Annual DC Marathon to be held April 12. The course is described as moderately hilly and will include several of the city's universities, many neighborhoods as well as some monuments and museums. say Rec Director William Rumsey, "The department has responded to many suggestions that the District sponsor a marathon that would feature areas of the city not included in other local races." For information on the race write Samuel LaBeach, 3149 16th St. NW, DC 200010 or call 673-7672.

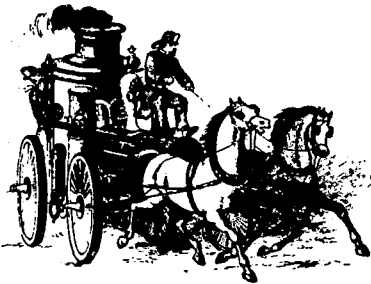
AFRICAN ART AUCTION: Africare's local chapter is sponsoring an African Art Auction on Feb. 21 at the Meridian House International,

1630 Crescent Place NW 5-9 pm. The bidding begins at 7 pm. The auction will finance the building of 10 wells at the North Nyamphande Settlement Scheme in Zambia's Petauke District. Ticket information: 462-3614.

CONSUMER PROTECTION MEETINGS: The city's Advisory Committee on Consumer Protection will be holding its regular monthly meetings the first Friday of each month at 1 pm at the Office of Consumer Protection, 1424 K St. NW, second floor. The public is invited.

CHILDREN & PARENTS: Four lectures by psychologist-mothers for the benefit of the Smith College Fund:

- o Feb. 12: Adolescence and eating disorders.
 - o Feb. 19: The empty nest.
 - o Feb. 26: Divorce
- \$10 per session, payable at the door -- National Cathedral School. Info: 362-6208. Sessions run 8-10pm.



The Seventh Annual Washington Open Dart Tournament takes place February 13-15 at the Sheraton in Arlington. This is the largest dart tournament on the east coast. In this area alone, the local dart association claims 6000 members. The Washington Dart Association

says that the game is second only to soccer in its growth.

About the earliest record of anyone playing darts is evidence that Anne Boleyn gave Henry VIII a jeweled set of darts as a present. It probably began much earlier than that with a spear or knife thrown at a tree section. According to Judi Koteen of the local dart association, "In cold weather you just brought the cross section inside, hung it up and shot for the various rings. It's not changed much through the years."

Koteen points out that the game is cheap and non-sexist: "The gap between sexes isn't as wide as in most sports. Accuracy is what counts and in darts that doesn't require strength or height or weight."

A dart board is divided into 20 equal-sized areas and contrary to what non-dart players might think, the bulles-eye is not always the target. In fact, in the most important tournament game, 401 or 501, you needn't ever hit the bulls-eye. Narrow rings offer targets that can double or triple the normal score for a wedge.

Darts, like any sport, has its own rules of etiquette. Explains Koteen:

"The comaradry is exceptional. Darters seldom argue, the way the game is played in Washington anyway. There is a court etiquette honored as religiously as for a doubles tennis match at Forest Hills. You don't step over the line when shooting and don't talk loudly or distract your opponent while he shoots. Obviously, as the night lingers and so does the ale, a dart bar becomes noisier but by and large, darters are exceptionally considerate and courteous."

ACTING IN DC

ROSS BEATTY

In the November *Gazette*, Sam Smith wrote of how the new Washington is flooding over the old D.C. The local acting scene nicely exemplifies his thesis.

D.C. actors continue to migrate to New York. A typical scenario is to act here and there in the metropolitan area for a few years, and then to move to the Apple. Why? Because it is very difficult to get into the Arena and Folger: for every apprentice position there are several hundred aspirants. The other Equity (union) work is at the Kennedy Center, the National, and the Warner; but these theatres use mostly New York casts. So what does a local actor do? One does non-paid work at the three or four serious non-Equity theatres, one works for money at dinner theatres, one does miscellaneous paid work (like government films), and one does community theatre. What is missing is a wide choice in serious, non-Equity work, and wide opportunity for paid work.

Why aren't there more good equity theatres as well as a raft of good small theatres? Good question: if the touted "cultural renaissance"

has arrived, we should have the audience to support a rich theatre life. Sam Smith said, "Cultural growth...is largely characterized by an artistic oligarchy, critical promiscuousness, and growing indifference to indigenous creativity."

In Washington there simply isn't an interest in good theatre proportionate to the population, per-capita income, and level of education. Compared to Chicago, San Francisco, and of course New York (cities whose theatre scenes I know), the number of good plays presented in D.C. is relatively low, and the audiences for what does get presented are often small. Witness the production of *Henry V* by Source in the winter of 1980. Not only is *Henry V* a play rarely done in the States, but Source's production was rated good by both the critics and its actors; yet the play drew small audiences.

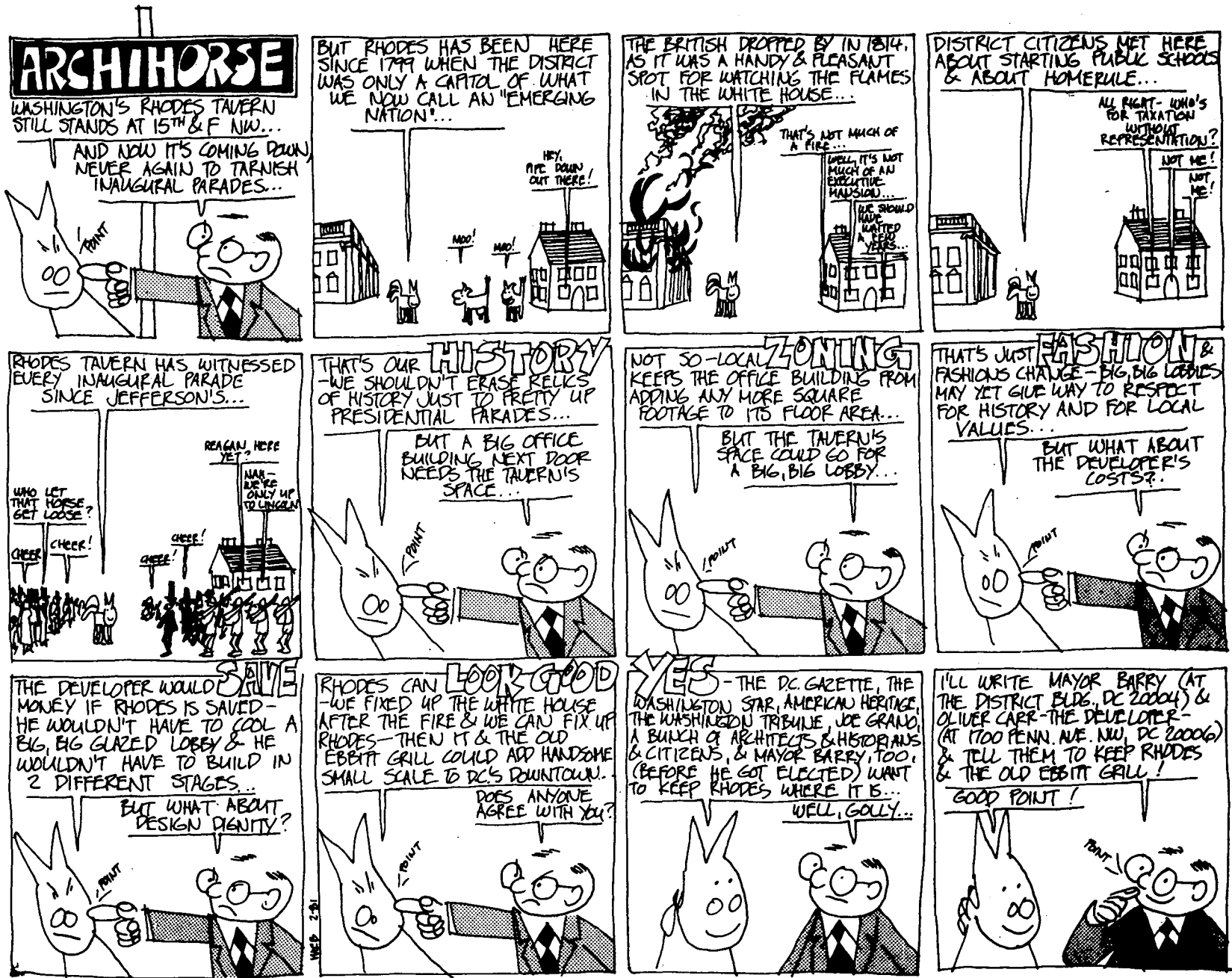
D.C. actors who see theatre (and I'm speaking of *theatre* as opposed to Broadway pap) in D.C. and New York feel that shows in New York have more emotional kick than shows in D.C. Plays chosen to be done at the Kennedy

Center and the National (the excellent *Amadeus* was an exception) tend to be more intellectual and witty than moving. For example, the works of David Mamet and Sam Shepherd, playwrights well-known in New York, tend not to be done in D.C. And even productions that are brought here from New York, like *The Elephant Man*, seem less emotional—but more impressive. This tendency is part of what Sam Smith referred to as "hit shopping."

For what do "art lovers" often want here?—to be impressed. The Alexander the Great exhibit draws big crowds—but where is an exhibit at the National Gallery of the wonderful work of Washington painters Sam Gilliam and Leon Berkowitz? Most Washingtonians don't even know this work; perhaps it's not impressive enough. No matter if the work of Gilliam and Berkowitz is moving, reaches into one's soul, admits of a spiritual realm.

Hustling Washingtonians have lost their feelings. They make lots of money, they look good, but they are numb numb numb.

[Ross Beatty is a Washington actor.]



THE DC BOOKSHELF

BOSS SHEPHERD AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. The fascinating tale of DC's only true political boss and perhaps the most controversial figure in local history. \$3.

PUBLIC BANKING: A MODEL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. A monograph on how to alter the city's banking system by William Batko of the Institute for Local Self-Reliance. \$1.

TO: DC GAZETTE, 1739 Conn. Ave. NW, DC 20009

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SECRET CITY: Constance Green's history of black Washington. A highly readable trip through the city's black past. \$5.95.

HEALING RESOURCES: A comprehensive guide to alternative therapy, preventative medicine and holistic health practices in the metropolitan area. Originally \$5.95. Reduced to \$3.

ANSWERS: Susan Meehan's widely praised guide to community resources in DC. Where to go for help, how to deal with various problems etc. Truly useful. Send \$4.95. ~~\$3.00~~

STATEHOOD T-SHIRT: Light blue with dark blue lettering. Reads "End Capital Punishment. Support DC Statehood. "DC Gazette" in small letters below. State size: only small and medium left. \$4.75.

STATEHOOD BUMPER STICK: Same legend as above. \$2.50

CAPTIVE CAPITAL: Sam Smith tells the story of non-federal Washington. "Not only well worth reading, but it is the best book we are likely to read on Washington," Bryce Nelson of the LA Times. "An excellent gift," Bill Raspberry in the Washington Post. "Must Reading," Afro-American. "A joy to read," Robert Cassidy in the Chicago Tribune.

NOTICE: The Gazette has secured the rights to "Captive Capital" and can now offer it to its readers 40% off the list price of \$10. For Gazette readers: \$6!

YESTERDAY'S WASHINGTON: A photographic history of our city that all lovers of DC will want to have. 20% off at \$7.95.

JOHN WIEBENSON'S MAP OF WASHINGTON: Done in Wieb's wry and pointed style, this map was drawn for the Bicentennial and is now available for 40% off at \$1.50.

WASHINGTON: Constance Green's Pulitzer Prize-winning comprehensive history of Washington is now available in paperback for only \$7.50. The basic book of DC history.

ZOO BOOK: Photo-filled book on what's in the National Zoo and how it's cared for. 60% off the list price. \$2.

C&O OLD PICTURE ALBUM: 40% off list price. \$2.95.

leaders who were too soft on the Red menace. Is it possible there are serious shortcomings in the military leadership itself?

THE BOOK ON WEAPONS. PROCUREMENT: Those of us who think the decision to develop certain weapons is based on the exercise of professional military judgments about strategy, potential enemy goals and capabilities, and such, will find Holger Herwig's "Luxury Fleet" revealing. A study of the German navy (1888-1918), it argues that subs and mines, which might have won the war, were developed late and even reluctantly. The Navy Office complained that concentrating on small craft offered prospects of positions only to younger men and "not in sufficient numbers to persons in higher stations of life." As a top aide noted, subs and smaller ships don't require admirals.

A well documented piece in *Columbia Journalism Review* noted that many reporters on the defense beat habitually swallow Pentagon handouts whole. The newsmen ought to take a look at the promotional and command implications of weapons decisions, and at the pattern of officers' post-service careers with defense contractors.

SMALL TOWN VALUES: The editors of the *Atlantic City Press* preferred to run a dozen-or-so part series on the effects of local casino gambling rather than give heavy coverage to the Jean Harris trial. Those attracted to the casino panacea ought to read the series. Basically, all that money supposed to help senior citizens has not come, local business is not benefitting and the supposed boon to minority employment has not occurred. Rents are going wild, creating disaster for the area's many retirees.

The Saturday before the Inauguration, I was driving down 23rd Street when one of those stretch Cadillacs, which have been swarming over Washington like four-year locusts, suddenly pulled out of a gas station in front of me, stopped and then started backing up. The combination of arrogant indifference to those of us not in elongated limos and the retrograde motion struck me as the perfect metaphor which I confronted by immediately leaning on my horn in an elongated fashion. It occurred to me that I had stumbled upon an ideal guerilla tactic for those of us facing forty-eight months in the lion's den. We can just honk the limousine laissez-fairists out of town. Or, at the very least, encourage them to switch to mass transit.

Some, I suppose, will find such reactions childish, but I must be allowed to savor the thrill of being able to hate Republicans once again. After all, not only have the past four years been rather dismal, disapproving of them hasn't been all that much fun, either. When news reports are filled with stories of Ms. Reagan's \$25,000 outfit and corporate jets causing a traffic jam at National Airport my heart leaps with the joy of uncompromised anger. I positively gloated over the TV film clips of the Pachyderm Club coming to the Inaugural from Illinois in private railroad cars and drew my chair closer to the screen as literal and figurative fat cats attempted to squeeze by each other in the train corridor. And then the gala — who can forget the gala with its parade of stars performing beneath a platform on which sat the first couple of the greatest democracy the world has ever known, ensconced on — omigod! — thrones? If only they had been led down a runway by Bert Parks for closer observation by their subjects it would have been complete.

Once again, it would seem, the ideologues have been betrayed by American politics. The new right may have gotten the press play during the campaign, but one look around the city during Inauguration week told the true story. It's the old right that's back in power — the good old cuff-in-the-pants, herring-bone overcoated, felt-hatted, catatonic, corpulent and semi-chirrotic right that has been afraid to show its face since Roosevelt closed the banks. Even when

Outlying Precincts

S A M S M I T H

Eisenhower and Nixon were in power, they were kept in check. But there's no stopping them now. The social analysts have underrated the situation; this is no mere return to the fifties; this is the real stuff, an extravagant oligarchal style last seen in the days of F. Scott and the boys. Wise editors will immediately take their star reporters off Abseam and grassroots reactions to inflation and sign them up for a refresher course on Teapot Dome.

If you don't believe me, ask Senator Goldwater. Asked about the inaugural festivities by the *Washington Post's* Mary Battiata, Goldwater said: "I've seen seven of them. And I say when you've got to pay \$2000 for a limousine for four days, \$7 to park, and \$2.50 to check your coat, at a time when most people in this country just can't hack it, that's ostentatious."

Continued Battiata, "'You can tell he's antisocial,' said his wife sadly."

Next to the Neroesque reveleries of the Reaganites, the exculpation of General Haig pales somewhat, but the affair does remind us that there is a serious side to the new administration as well.

To understand the peculiarly immune status of General Haig (not only among Republicans, but among Democrats and journalists), it helps to have lived in Washington during the years that the capital city was run by a three-commissioner junta. Two of the commissioners were civilians but the third was an officer in the Corps of Engineers. While the rest of the army was keeping the world safe for democracy, the Corps of Engineers, then as now, was keeping America safe for pork barrel legislation. One of the best jobs for an officer of the

corps was to be named Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. It meant an immediate promotion to Brigadier General and an inside track to become head of the corps.

While there is a common image of the military man as being somewhat awkward or blustery in speaking, politics and public relations, engineer commissioners did not fit the image. They tended to be able politicians, constantly hob-nobbing with members of Congress and making sure that local business interests got things their way. They were charming and adept at self-promotion. I recall, as a cub radio reporter in this town, being called from time to time by General Welling, the engineering commissioner, who without the slightest prompting volunteered to record his pronouncements on snow emergencies and other matters of civic concern. Even in those days when there really was no local politics in DC, the engineer commissioner acted like a local politician.

I was reminded of General Welling as I listened to Alexander Haig spraying Pledge copiously over his past and deftly snipping the occasional bud of doubt that sprung from the Senate hearings. Here he was: the nation's first engineer commissioner. Not like Eisenhower, Grant or Washington — a military man who turned to politics as a second career, but a man who had made politics and the military a joint major from his first class at the academy.

Military men who get into politics sequentially compile distinct records in each field, usually with politics getting the shorter end of the stick. But those who have spent a lifetime in the military and politics as an integrated studies program tend not have much of a record at all — except for being in the right place at the right time. Notwithstanding James Reston's bizarre assessment that "Al Haig has achieved more in his 38 years as a military man than anybody else except maybe Dwight Eisenhower or Gen. George Marshall," his advocates could come up with only one unchallenged morsel of any significance during the Senate hearings: Haig's tour as NATO commander. Even this is somewhat suspect since his major success in this post apparently was massaging the NATO governments as effectively as he did the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

If Haig had been in the Corps of Engineers he might have been willing to settle for the modest rewards that reliance on charm, chutzpa and contacts bring. But Haig, a former combat officer, was made of stronger stuff and went right for the top. As the hearings made clear, it was a somewhat sticky trip. It is worth reviewing, for a moment, all the things that Haig himself claims he didn't do in his 38 years of achievement. Haig told the Senate committee that:

- He played only the most minor role in the illegal wiretappings of 1969-70 sponsored by Henry Kissinger.

- He "had no responsibility to review or approve any CIA covert activities in Chile."

- He was not aware of any misleading information given Congress concerning the secret bombing of Camodia.

- His only connection with the Hughes' \$100,000 campaign contribution was to transmit to Bebe Rebozo the name of a lawyer he might retain in connection with an investigation into the affair.

- He never listened to any of the Nixon tapes (save for one brief excerpt played at a cabinet meeting) and he was not responsible for the preparation of transcripts of the tapes. He did not review the transcripts for accuracy nor did he participate in deciding the relevancy of portions of the tapes.

- He never had any tape "physically" in his possession and has no knowledge of the origin of the 18 1/2 minute gap.

- He never suggested in any way an agreement or "deal" that Nixon would resign in exchange for a pardon from Ford.

In short, this man, touted by his supporters for his vast experience in government, apparently missed out on many of the most historic decisions of the Nixon administration. He is even reluctant to take credit for easing Nixon out of office — despite the fact that most senators were willing to nominate him for the Medal of Freedom if he would do so.

What, then, was he doing? He was working "closely with Dr. Kissinger in his negotiations with the North Vietnamese seeking an end to the war in Vietnam and a return of the US prisoners of war; he was "reviewing materials before they reached Dr. Kissinger's desk, being familiar with the matters he was working on, transmitting information to him, obtaining decisions from him, and seeing that those decisions were carried out. . ."

Why, one might ask, did Dr.

SIX WHO WEREN'T FOOLED

The following senators voted against the confirmation of Alexander Haig for Secretary of State:

- Robert Byrd
- Carl Levin
- Donald Riegle
- Paul Sarbanes
- Paul Tsongas
- Lowell Weicker



Kissinger so assiduously avoid involving Haig in such matters as Chile and the wiretaps? Was it out of a paternalistic concern for Haig's career? A feeling he was incompetent or untrustworthy?

Similarly, when Haig became White House chief of staff, why did his responsibilities for controlling the flow of appointments, meetings and information for the president suddenly cease when matters became sludgy? Did President Nixon consider Haig unreliable when the going got tough?

From Haig's own description of his role, one is led inevitably to one of two possible conclusions: either he was a minor functionary who has managed to bloat his role in the public's eye or he has carefully sanitized his record. In either case, it's not much of a recommendation to high office.

Haig got by because the Senate adopted essentially a judicial standard for selecting a Secretary of State. Since the man was not demonstratively guilty of anything, he was, ipso facto, qualified. Most personnel offices tend to have slightly higher standards for appointees than the one used to protect the rights of your corner mugger. Further, it is worth noting that if Alexander Haig were applying for an casino license he might have run into considerably more difficulties. State gambling commissions tend to frown on people known to consort with criminals, not to mention working with them. These bodies take Thoreau's view that some circumstantial evidence is very strong — like when you find a trout in the milk.

The Senate, though, had a more casual approach and Alexander Haig was smart enough to go into diplomacy rather than roulette. Besides, there are only a handful of people in this town who believe with Lowell Weicker that "in the absence of their superior's adherence to the law, honorable men either speak up or get out." Alexander Haig just hung around, kept quiet and toughed it out. And for this, official Washington has taken him to its heart.

You should probably prepare yourself for a steady stream of appellate reversals in the Abscam cases. Judge John Fullam of Philadelphia has already thrown out two of the cases by simply applying a standard of entrapment which was established as far back as Prohibition. Now some deeply disturbing questions are arising about the behavior of the government's middle-man Mel Weinstein, including whether he was offered a contingency fee (something the courts frown upon for informants), and whether the government withheld evidence favorable to the defendants. The press has managed to view Abscam as simple cops and robbers, with a few exceptions like the *Village Voice's* superb Nat Hentoff, but those who have looked beneath the media story are troubled. One of these, Milton Gould, wrote in the *New York Law Journal*: "I am ashamed. I am an old lawyer, tutored for almost fifty years in a tradition of reverence of Law, and I am ashamed. I am ashamed when the Law is used to murder Sacco and Vanzetti; when the Law throws thousands of Japanese Americans into internment. . . I was ashamed with Joe McCarthy and with Mitchell and Kelindienst. . ."

"[Abscam] glorifies the practices of the agent provocateur, methods that derive from Lavrenti Beria and Heinrich Himmler, not from Jefferson and Holmes and Earl Warren; from Cheka and the Black Hundreds and the Gestapo; not from a group of enlightened rationalists sitting in Philadelphia to devise a decent social contract for decent people."



ANTI-NUKES IN THE SAGEBRUSH

NORMAN SOLOMAN

The release of the Air Force's environmental impact study on the proposed MX mobile missile system has added another explosive weapon to the gathering anti-federal movement in the interior west known as the Sagebrush Rebellion.

The report, predicting negative impacts on the region's water supply, air quality and vegetation if the \$30 billion system is constructed, is certain to broaden the Sagebrush Rebellion beyond its normal focus on land issues and the federal Bureau of Land Management. The Defense and Energy Departments, which sponsor numerous current and planned atomic weapons projects in the region, are increasingly being lumped with the hated BLM.

In Utah and Nevada, particularly, opposition to the MX missile system has grown so intense that even strongly pro-Pentagon congressional delegations are balking at MX scenarios for their states.

Meanwhile, a new citizen drive has gained significant strength in the past year, aimed at ending all underground nuclear bomb tests. The testing occurs in the Nevada desert at an average rate of once every three weeks, under auspices of the Departments of Energy and Defense.

"It's just people working together," says lifelong Utah resident, Preston J. Truman of the de facto coalition, comprised primarily of rural and urban Mormons flexing political

muscles in the heart of "Reagan Country." The informal alliance includes environmentally-minded students active in the region, as well as national religious organizations and peace activists.

Truman, a Mormon who grew up in southern Utah downwind from atmospheric nuclear bomb tests, serves as state director of the Citizens' Call organization. It was set up in early 1980 to aid people in Utah, Nevada and northern Arizona with health problems linked to fallout from the above ground atomic explosions which took place from 1951 to 1962 about 100 miles north of Las Vegas.

Among the group's highest priorities is closure of the 1,350-square-mile Nevada Test Site. Citizens' Call volunteers have collected more than 6,000 signatures in recent months from mostly-rural residents in surrounding areas, calling for a permanent halt to the underground nuclear explosions.

"People want the federal government out," says Truman. "The land management issue was just the first thing to come along."

Regional opposition to the MX system and to underground nuclear testing is becoming almost as fiery as the land disputes of recent years. A mid-December Conference for a Comprehensive Test Ban in Salt Lake City drew representatives of several dozen constituencies, including devout Mormon housewives, disar-

mament lobbyists from Washington, test site workers, Indians and ranchers.

"The time to do something is now," Cecil Garland, a cattle rancher from Western Utah, told the conference. "Everybody's flat up against the bomb."

"I suppose we can thank the Air Force for one thing," he added. "I think if we can get the cowboys and Indians together, we may whip them yet."

The opposition to atomic testing has been fueled by published medical reports of an increased leukemia rate among children in areas downwind from the test site, any by a congressional report last August which conceded that federal evidence of radiation dangers "was not only disregarded by actually suppressed."

"I feel that we were used more or less as guinea pigs," says Martha Laird, whose young son died of leukemia while living in Nevada during the atmospheric tests. "To this day, they [federal health officials] have never checked anyone in my family or anyone that I know of from the fallout of these bombs."

A new Citizens' Call brochure, presently receiving wide distribution in communities downwind from the Nevada nuclear testing grounds, cites recent federal government admissions that more than 40 underground nuclear bomb blasts have vented radiation off the test site.

A new report from the Children's Defense Fund finds that black children remain worse off than white children in every are of American life. Here is a summary of the report's findings:

On Black Child Health A black baby is three times as likely as a white baby to have a mother who dies in childbirth and is twice as likely to be born to a mother who had no prenatal care at all or until the final three months of pregnancy. A black infant is twice as likely as a white infant to die during the first year of life. Black teenagers die from heart and congenital defects at twice the rate of white teenagers and black teenaged girls die from heart disease at three times the rate of white teenaged girls. Two out of every five black five-to-nine-year-olds in central cities are not immunized against polio, tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough.

On Black Child Nutrition On any day, among six-to-eleven-year-old black children, 1 in 10 eats less protein than the amount set by established minimum standards. One in five black children does not get enough calcium; two in three do not get enough iron in their meals. Poor nourishment, except for iron, is twice as prevalent among black as white children.

On Education There is one black dropout for every two black high school graduates. A black child faces a one-in-three chance of being in a racially isolated school and is twice as likely

BLACK & WHITE CHILDREN

as a white child to be suspended, expelled or given corporal punishment. A black child is twice as likely as a white child to drop out of school, almost twice as likely to be behind grade level, three times as likely to be labeled educable mentally retarded, but only half as likely to be labeled gifted. The longer a black child is in school, the farther behind he or she falls.

On Employment A black youth is three times as likely as a white youth to be unemployed. A black student who graduates from high school has a greater chance of being unemployed than a white student who dropped out of elementary school. A black college graduate faces about the same odds of unemployment as a white high school dropout. A black child's father is 70 percent more likely than a white child's father to be unemployed, and when black fathers find work, they bring home \$70 a week less than white fathers. When both parents work, they earn only half what a white family earns.

On Family Status A black child is twice as likely as a white child to live with neither parent, three times as likely to be born to a teenaged mother and to live in a single-parent home, seven times as likely to have parents who separate and three times as likely to see his father die. A black child is twice as likely as a

white child to grow up in a family whose head did not finish high school and is four times less likely than a white child to grow up in a family whose head graduated from college.

On Poverty A black baby has nearly one chance in two of being born into poverty, is more than two and one-half times as likely as a white child to live in dilapidated housing, and is twice as likely to be on welfare. A black preschool child is three times as likely to depend solely on a mother's earnings. Because the black women still faces discrimination as a black and as a woman, she is the lowest paid among workers and her female-headed family is the poorest in the nation. Two out of every three black children living in female-headed families are poor.

On Crime and Arrests Black families and children are more victimized by crime than any other Americans. The murder-rate statistics among nonwhite preschoolers are higher than among any white teenagers. One of every 17 nonwhite males and one in every 32 nonwhite females between 16 and 19 years of age is a victim of serious crime each year. A black teenager has more than a one-in-ten chance of getting into trouble, is seven times as likely as a white youth to be arrested for violent crimes and is twice as likely to be arrested for serious property crimes. A black male teenager is five times as likely to be detained in a juvenile or adult correctional facility—the conclusion of a winding, uphill struggle to beat the odds against success.

In Utah, where the Mormon Church wields enormous power, there are indications that church officials support the upsurge of opposition to underground atomic testing and MX construction in the region. Tickets to a mid-December fund-raising benefit, titled "Ax the MX," were widely advertised as being available at a chain of church-owned stores. And, routinely, the state's many Mormon-owned media institutions broadcast and publish favorable depictions of the growing organized efforts against the MX and underground tests.

On a recent Citizens' Call speaking tour in the neighboring state of Idaho, which like Utah is heavily Mormon, Preston Truman caused a stir as he publicly urged those with traditional religious values to take a harder look at Pentagon nuclear programs. "I don't understand why the conservatives getting so upset about abortions have been slow to realize that the federal nuclear weapons programs are the biggest baby-killers around," Truman says.

In another nuclear-related issue, Idaho Governor John Evans has called for a halt to the injection of liquid radioactive wastes into the Snake River aquifer — standard operating procedure for the past 27 years at the federal Idaho National Engineering Laboratory. The lab complex serves as a dumping ground for much of the nation's radioactive waste from nuclear weapons production cycles.

Concern has grown because the Snake River Plan aquifer is the source of drinking water and irrigation for most of southern Idaho. The statewide Coalition for a Clean Aquifer and other Idaho-based organizations have mobilized sustained pressure from state residents including farmers and students.

Elsewhere in the Rocky Mountain region, foes of a major federal nuclear weapons facility claimed a victory last fall when Colorado Governor Richard Lamm went on record opposing any expansion or modernizing of the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant. He suggested that Rocky Flats be moved to a more remote location. Located about 20 miles northwest of Denver, the plant is operated by Rockwell International Corporation for the federal government, making plutonium "triggers" for nuclear warheads.

In trying to sell its nuclear scenarios in the West, the Defense Department has sometimes committed glaring cultural miscalculations. In approaching communities most directly affected by MX construction, for example, the military used public relations approaches more

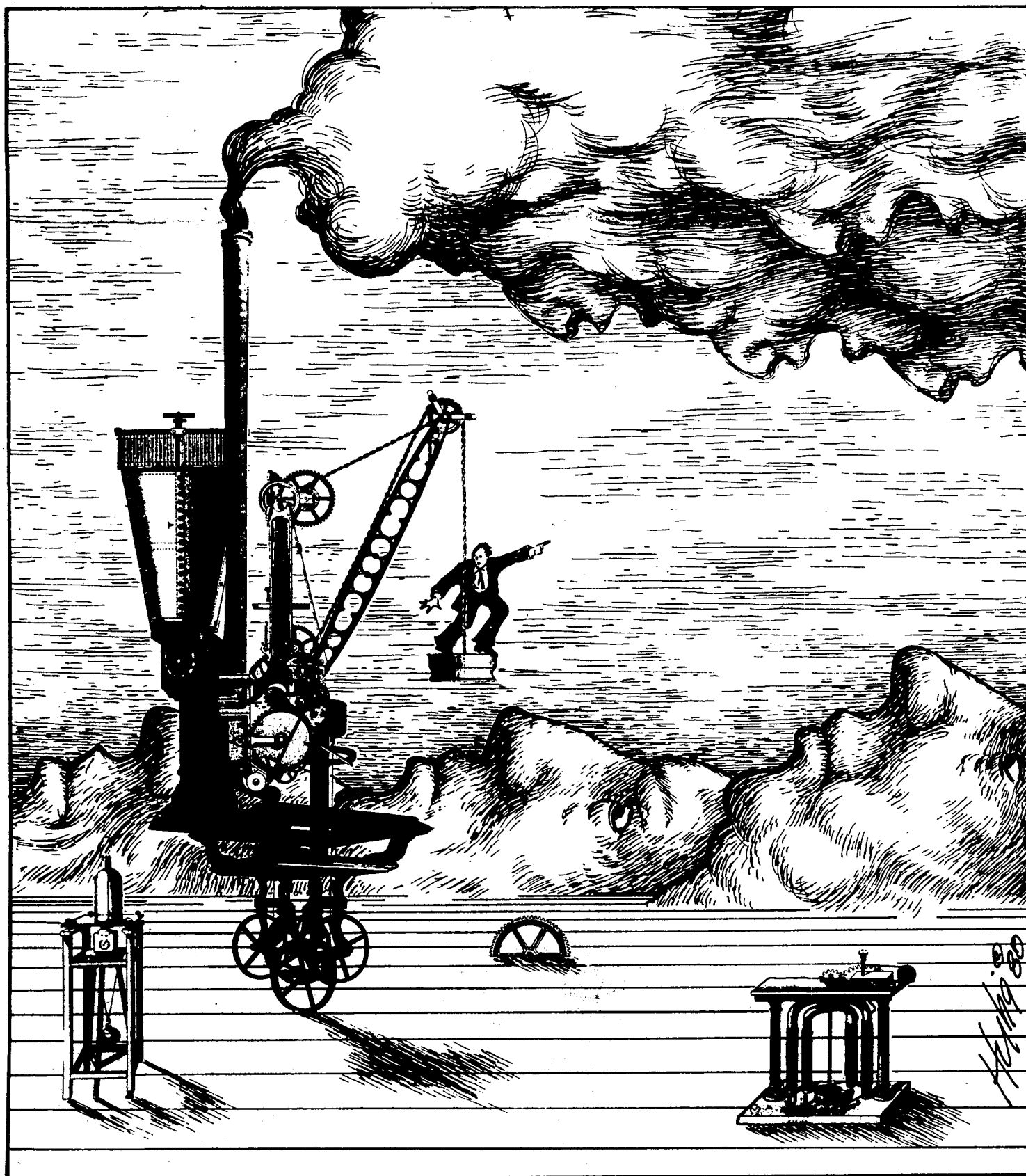
appropriate for college campuses than for small Mormon towns. When a female general toured southern Utah to speak at town forums recently, her low-cut blouse elicited as much outrage as her verbal advocacy of the highly unpopular MX system.

Despite the conservative, law-abiding traditions here, some opponents of the MX have reportedly resorted to wanton rearrangement of survey stakes for the construction projects in Utah. And residents of the spacious terrain hint of more severe measures to sabotage MX construction if it progresses much further.

State government officials are now showing a willingness to convey inhospitable messages to the Department of Defense through administrative actions. In November, the Utah State Land Board fined the U.S. Air Force \$30,000 for "trespassing" on state property while doing survey work for the MX.

Indeed, opposition to the MX is now so widespread as to qualify as a regional "apple pie" issue for politicians. Nevada Senator Paul Laxalt and Utah Senators Orrin Hatch and Jake Garn—all strong Reagan conservatives—will find it hard to support the new administration if it goes forward with the current Air Force proposals. Already, there are indications from congressional and Defense Department insiders that an alternate MX system may be forced on the administration.

(c) PNS



CHUCK STONE

President Reagan's inaugural address called for an "era of national renewal." His devoted followers gleefully nodded agreement, but substituted their pet names for his "heroic dreams." Like "Sagebrush Rebellion," then "state's rights," then, "That government is best which governs least," "no more affirmative action," "supply side economics," "less government restrictions," tax reductions," the Proposition 13 constitutional amendment," "a stronger military."

The slogans may differ, but they all nurture the same movement. An America returning to its roots. The way we were before Negroes got too uppity and women too pushy. After all, affirmative action did not sign the Constitution or make America great.

Rather, declared President Reagan in his powerful address, there's a reason "why for so many years we achieved so much, prospered as no other people on earth."

"It was because here in this land we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man to a greater extent than has ever been done before."

Translation: The frontiersman exterminated the Indians, the industrialists exploited the workers and the robber barons expropriated the land.

It's really water over the dam. Besides, all of us are today's beneficiaries of whatever mistakes were made by yesterday's J.R. Ewings. But I think a nostalgia is being resurrected in America that demands the individual freedom to be as rapacious as one wishes without the US marshall looking over one's shoulders. Just the prescription for our ailing economy and straitjacketed way of life.

That's what the "Sagebrush Rebellion" is all about. Its roots were planted by a loosely knit group of ranchers and miners infuriated by excessive control of state lands in 12 states west of the Rocky Mountains. Their explosive resentment may not seem important until you compare the heavy federal ownership of western states with its miniscule one percent of New York and two percent of Pennsylvania.

The US government owns 30 percent of Montana, 44 percent of California, 48 percent of Wyoming, 52 percent of Oregon, 64 percent of Idaho, 66 percent of Utah, 87 percent of Nevada and a whopping 95 percent of Alaska.

The Sagebrush Rebellion demands that all government-owned land be transferred back to the states to let the states and private enterprise develop. The total comes to a staggering 470 million acres.

That's one reason the western states have voted Republican as slavishly in the past seven presidential elections as blacks have voted Democratic. Lyndon B. Johnson saw this trend back in the fifties and called it the "Republican lock." So did Reagan. At last June's Utah Republican convention, Reagan's response to shifting control of federally owned land back to the states was, "If you're talking about the Sagebrush Rebellion, count me as a rebel."

Across the country, the Sagebrush Rebellion movement also has special interest counterparts as each group covets its particular obsession for freedom. From freedom from abortion, budget deficits and taxes to freedom from welfare payments, affirmative action and federal enforcement.

Transforming these rambunctious rebels into an era's smooth majority will be President Reagan's noblest challenge. His one advantage is that he starts with a national affection. He is a decent man seized with a coherent vision of America, something no president has had since John F. Kennedy.

Like Kennedy, Reagan wants us to be greater than we dare, happier than times permit and more trusting than his talents may command.

But he deserves the opportunity to try, to prove that at long last the philosophy he espouses can return America to the pedestals of world greatness and domestic tranquility from which it has slipped.

Let's hope that the transformation of the "Sagebrush Rebellion" into "an era of national renewal" can be accomplished without sending blacks and women to "the back of the bus."

(Philadelphia Daily News)

PAUL KRASSNER PREDICTS

RONALD REAGAN will keep his word and appoint a woman to the Supreme Court: Phyllis Shlafley.

ROBERT DeNIRO will admit that for his role in "Raging Bull" he borrowed Abbie Hoffman's old nose.

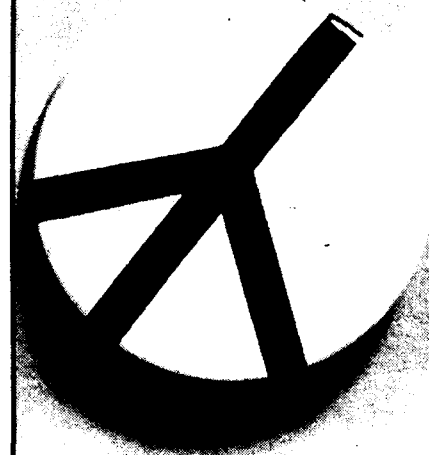
THE NATIONAL ENQUIRER will feature an exclusive report on the sexual fantasies that maintained the returned hostages throughout their Iranian ordeal.

THE SECRET SERVICE will refer to George Bush by the code name Flasher.

ALEXANDER HAIG will have two baskets on his desk: one for Plausible Explanations, the other for Sinister Forces.

JEFF WALD will produce a TV mini-series about the history of cocaine. It will be called "Toots."

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